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Schmidt Bows Out, Style Showing

Last Speech to Bundestag Ends With Appeal to Reason

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Helmut Schmidt, who graced the Bundestag with his oratorical power and acerbic wit for 33 years, gave his last speech to the chamber on Wednesday.

Someone tallied up that the former chancellor had spoken to the West German parliament more than 500 times. But Mr. Schmidt's discourse Wednesday was a national event, a spoken testament by a man who even out of power remains the country's most popular politician.

It was, formally, just another speech in a windy budget debate, a partisan event that brings out barbed, encapsulated flashes of rhetoric aimed at the television cameras and the evening news programs. And Mr. Schmidt, natty in a blue blazer and gray slacks, sustained his reputation as one of the house's most cutting speakers.

He taunted Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who fidgeted and pulled nervously at his necktie, for having promised upon coming to office four years ago to slash unemployment.

The ex-chancellor noted unkindly that he had left West Germany in 1982 with 1.8 million unemployed while the figure had jumped by almost half a million since "and would be a little higher if you hadn't manipulated the numbers a little downward."

To thumping applause from the Social Democratic benches, Mr. Schmidt said that under the Kohl government, West Germany's influence in Washington had shrunken to its feeblest in two decades.

"But what did you really expect," asked the 67-year-old politician emeritus, turning to the chancellor, "when from the beginning you reject every difference of opinion with U.S. policies as damnable 'anti-Americanism,' when in fact arguments with the leading power of the alliance cannot be avoided?"

Mr. Schmidt's centerpiece argument was the Reagan administration's research program into an anti-missile shield, which he predicted could trigger a new arms race.

He noted that the Kohl government had tried to portray its support of the Strategic Defense Initiative as a civilian undertaking, even though West German industry would only pick up "the crumbs." The Pentagon, he said, regarded its SDI accord with Bonn as a military and strategic one.

"Only a dreamer could believe that the Soviet Union would allow itself to be out-armed to death," said Mr. Schmidt, indirectly addressing Washington. Yet since 1973, he said, no new arms control accord had been

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Roberto Pfeil/The Associated Press

The former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, during his farewell speech to Bundestag.

3 Killed as Israel Bombs Industrial Area in Sidon

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

SIDON, Lebanon — Israeli helicopter gunships devastated an industrial district on the southern edge of this port city early Wednesday, killing three persons and injuring a dozen others.

Despite a report on the Israel state radio that an arms depot had been hit, the bombing strike narrowly missed an ammunition dump used by the pro-Syrian Palestine Liberation Front. Guerrillas were seen later loading rockets and crates of ammunition onto trucks, and the seafront arms depot had been vacated by mid-morning.

Friends of Frank Reed, the American seized in Beirut, call him adventurous. Page 3.

The raid came only hours after the Israeli Navy had intercepted a nighttime attempt by Palestinian guerrillas to infiltrate into Israel aboard a rubber dinghy. It did not appear to be retaliation for two terrorist acts last week, the seizure of an airliner in Pakistan and the killing of Jewish worshipers in Istanbul.

An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv said the targeted base had been used as a launching point for the Popular Struggle Front.

But another guerrilla group, the Palestine Liberation Front, distributed a communiqué Wednesday afternoon in Sidon saying that a number of its guerrillas headed toward Israel in a dinghy had been intercepted by an Israeli gunboat off the Lebanese coast near Tyre.

"There was a two-hour clash that wounded one of our comrades and forced the unit to head back towards the shore" of Lebanon, the statement said.

[An Israeli military official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Israel believed that the four had intended either to launch an attack on a coastal city in northern Israel or try to take hostages, The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

[The Israeli raid also followed a rocket attack Tuesday night on northern Israel. Soviet-designed Katyusha rockets were fired from southern Lebanon, damaging buildings and an electricity line in the Arab Druze village of Hurfeish in western Galilee, military sources said. Several people suffered minor injuries.]

The Israeli air attack, which concentrated on a newly developed industrial zone, reduced at least 20 workshops, owned by local carpenters, blacksmiths and spare parts dealers, to a jumble of wrecked equipment, shredded wood and twisted metal.

"They have ruined us," complained Abu Ali, a blacksmith. "They came early in the morning before we opened. Had we been here, we would all be dead by now."

A four-story apartment block housing Palestinian and Lebanese refugees and some Arab Bedouins was the worst hit.

The two-floor ammunition dump, closer to the sea than the other shops, was barely affected but for its blown out windows and collapsed walls.

In Beirut, a prominent businessman and contractor, Victor Kano, a Christian of Syrian origin, was kidnapped by gunmen on his way to work. His abduction followed the seizure Tuesday of Frank Reed, the American director of the Lebanese International School.

An anonymous caller told a foreign news agency Tuesday that the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad organization had been responsible for Mr. Reed's kidnapping but did not spell out any new demands. The caller accused Mr. Reed of spying for American intelligence.

His disappearance cast a cloud of gloom over Westerners hoping to return to Moslem-controlled West Beirut, where they still have ties. Mr. Reed had returned to West Beirut only a few days ago from a prolonged stay in Christian East Beirut and a trip to Cyprus.

Syria deployed hundreds of commandos in West Beirut in July to try to control militia anarchy, and Moslem leaders have urged Westerners to reopen embassies and return to work there.

■ U.S. Deplores Violence

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said after the Israeli raid that the United States "deplores the continuing cycle of violence in the south of Lebanon," United Press International reported from Washington.

He said the United States urged adherence to "agreed-upon security arrangements between Lebanon and Israel that can ensure security and stability" for southern Lebanon and northern Israel.

China's Economic Zones: An Experiment That Failed

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

SHENZHEN, China — Seven years after China began developing its special economic zones, Beijing is abandoning them as central elements in its economic opening to the outside world.

Once in the forefront of China's drive to harness foreign technology and capital, the four zones are being downgraded to a secondary place in the mainland's modernization process, according to economists, diplomats and Chinese officials.

Although Beijing is now asserting greater control over the zones, it is redirecting its major capital allocations to other industrial areas. This appears to reflect the central government's conclusion that the zones are a failure when judged against their original purpose.

"In the initial stage of the open-door policy, we didn't have enough experience," said Li Nan Feng, deputy director in Shenzhen of the People's Bank of China, the central bank. "Now these areas are simply less important than they used to be."

Since they were started in 1979, none of the special economic zones has attracted substantial foreign investment or improved China's access to advanced technology. Nor have they contributed to Beijing's foreign-exchange earnings through the export of industrial products.

Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen and Shantou, all on the southeastern coast of China, have instead become a drain on China's financial resources and its centers for unregulated trade in imported consumer goods.

For foreign companies, the zones are case studies in the hardships of investment in China.

China Learns A Hard Lesson

An Economic Experiment Falls Short of All Hopes

Seven years ago, China began developing four special economic zones, pouring money into the remote areas in hopes of attracting outside investors and foreign exchange. But the zones have virtually failed and Beijing now has abandoned them as key parts of China's new economic policy. This is the first of three articles.

"Improving the zones is going to take a long time,' a Japanese investor in Shenzhen said. "Right now they seem to be wondering just which way to go."

Shenzhen, the largest and fastest-growing of the zones, has been plagued by corruption, including smuggling and black markets in foreign currencies, and real estate speculation.

After months of mounting criticism, Beijing started an effort this year to reduce such excesses and return the zones to their original purpose. Zone officials now uniformly stress the need to develop manufacturing activities and to begin generating foreign exchange through exports.

But few economists believe that this campaign will succeed. Despite seven years of heavy government spending, the zones remain too underdeveloped to serve most industries, Beijing officials and independent analysts say.

In addition, the government has imposed stringent financial constraints on the zones and has restricted the trade and commercial activities from which they previously had derived a large proportion of their income.

The effort to salvage the zones, analysts believe, chiefly reflects investments that the government has already made in them and the political commitments of those who advocate rapid economic reform in China.

It does not appear to indicate continuing support of the zones as key instruments in China's drive to modernize.

"Beijing would probably like to cut its losses," said Y.C. Jao, an economics professor at Hong Kong University. "But this would be interpreted widely as a policy reversal, which the government would be anxious to avoid."

Nonetheless, China is now stressing the development of alternative areas where the foundation for industry and export trade is already established. These include the cities of Shanghai, Dalian, Tianjin and Shenyang.

These and other areas, some of which are among the 14 coastal cities that China began opening to foreign investment in 1984, were given prominence in a five-year plan made public earlier this year. By contrast, the special economic zones were mentioned in relatively vague terms.

In August, officials disclosed plans to spend about $2 billion on developing Shenyang, in northeast China, into a center for advanced industries. Foreign investors are

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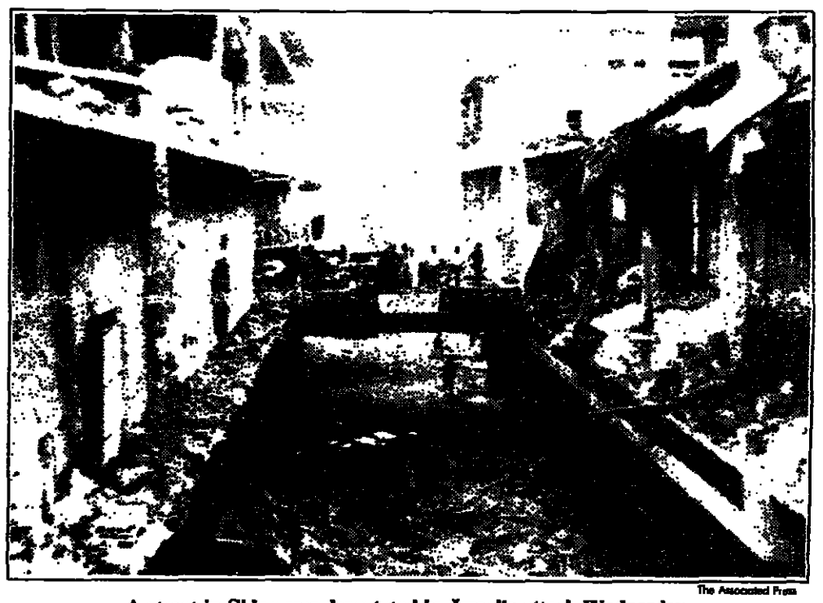

The Associated Press

A street in Sidon was devastated by Israel's attack Wednesday.

Santiago Barquin/The Associated Press

Tens of thousands of Chileans rally in Santiago in support of President Augusto Pinochet.

Chile Bans 2 Foreign News Agencies; 2 More Leftists Are Abducted, Slain

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — The Chilean government has banned two international news agencies under the new 90-day state of siege, one for using what was described as inappropriate language and the other for alleged bias.

The London-based news agency Reuters was banned on Monday, and the Santiago office of the Italian news agency ANSA was closed Tuesday.

The state-of-siege decree was issued Sunday after an attempt to assassinate President Augusto Pinochet.

Meanwhile, two more men linked to the political left were reported to have been abducted and killed, raising the toll since the assassination attempt to three.

The two new victims were identified by relatives as Gaston Vidarranzaga, 30, a schoolteacher, and Felipe Segundo Rivera, 40, a government-employed machinist.

The police said they had no knowledge about the new killings.

Early Monday, José Carrasco, 41, a former political exile who worked for an opposition magazine, Analisis, was taken from his house by gunmen claiming to be police officers. His body was found Monday night outside a suburban Santiago cemetery. He had been shot in the head.

The Interior Ministry confirmed Mr. Carrasco's death. It said it had not ordered his arrest.

The government announced Tuesday that at least 16 dissidents had been picked up in the military crackdown.

In closing ANSA's Santiago office, the government accused the agency of disseminating "biased and false information that has offended the armed forces."

AP

José Carrasco

The banning order, signed by General Carlos Ojeda, the Santiago military garrison chief, did not specify the dispatch that was deemed offensive.

Georgio Bagoni, a spokesman for ANSA, rejected the charge and placed the agency's dispatches at the disposition of the authorities for review.

Francisco Cuadra, secretary-general of the military government, said Tuesday: "The tenor of its stories was inappropriate for journalism."

He said he did not know how long the restriction would continue.

Richard Waddington, Reuters's Santiago correspondent, said the agency was complying with the banning order and had filed an appeal with Mr. Cuadra.

He said Reuters had filed a story saying that General Pinochet had been "cast in the role of an archvillain" by his foes.

Mr. Waddington said that the agency's English-Spanish translation desk in Buenos Aires had mistakenly changed the phrase to read that General Pinochet had "played the role of an archvillain."

Under the state of siege decreed by Chile's ruling four-man military junta, the government can hold prisoners in secret locations, tap telephones and open mail. The decree also suspends the judiciary's power to review press censorship and to review bans on public gatherings.

General Pinochet, the army commander, who has been in power since a coup on Sept. 11, 1973, suffered a slight injury to his left hand in Sunday's guerrilla ambush. Five of his bodyguards were killed.

General Pinochet, 70, attended the funeral service Tuesday for the slain bodyguards before going to a rally in his honor.

The president did not speak at the rally, but he was interviewed there by state television. He said he would ask the military junta, which he heads, to call a plebiscite to seek voter approval of "some laws to attack terrorism definitively." He did not elaborate.

There were estimates that about 35,000 people had joined in the march down Santiago's Alameda boulevard. The official announcer placed the figure at 100,000.

Dual Release Could Cool Tension, Daniloff Says

By Andrew Rosenthal
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist detained by the Soviet Union, believes that releasing him and a Soviet citizen imprisoned in New York to their embassies would help "cool the international uproar" over the espionage charges filed against him, his wife said Wednesday.

Ruth Daniloff said her husband mentioned the idea Tuesday as she visited him at Lefortovo prison in Moscow for the third time since he was arrested Aug. 30.

Mr. Daniloff was detained after a Soviet acquaintance gave him a packet that, according to the Soviet authorities, contained secret documents.

Mr. Daniloff also told his wife that the charges filed against him Sunday by a military tribunal consisted of three counts that roughly corresponded to the charges filed Tuesday against Gennadi F. Zakharov, a Soviet employee at the United Nations in New York.

Mrs. Daniloff said that her husband was convinced that the Soviet Union was handling his case as a "mirror" of the Zakharov case.

Mrs. Daniloff said her husband was saying "let's cool down the situation, and one way to deal with the situation is to let both of the 'spies' out of jail into the custody of their respective ambassadors."

Mr. Daniloff continues to deny he was involved in espionage actions, she added. She said the charges filed against him were broken down into three counts:

- Using the status of a foreign correspondent to make contact with U.S. "special services" between 1982 and 1986 and passing on "political, economic and military information against the interests of the Soviet Union."
- Taking part in a move by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to establish secret contact with a Soviet citizen identified in the count only as "Roman."
- Conducting "other espionage actions."

Mrs. Daniloff said that Roman, who was first named Monday in an article in the government newspaper Izvestia, appears to be a Soviet citizen who Mr. Daniloff met a few times beginning in 1984.

Mrs. Daniloff said that the man contacted Mr. Daniloff by telephone and described himself as a former priest who served a prison term on what he described as trumped-up charges.

Mr. Daniloff met with him once, she said, and the man told him that he had obtained his name from a secretary at the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Daniloff found that explanation suspicious, she added.

She said the man called several times over the next two years, speaking most often to Mr. Daniloff's Soviet translator. He tried to

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Negotiators Press for Taba Accord, Expect Summit 'If All Goes Well'

United Press International

CAIRO — An Israeli negotiator said that "if all goes well" an Egyptian-Israeli agreement on resolving the Taba dispute was to be signed late Wednesday and Prime Minister Shimon Peres would have a summit meeting with President Hosni Mubarak on Thursday.

But David Kimche, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said during a break in the talks Wednesday that "we have not yet finished, I am stressing that."

Egyptian officials said the cabinet had been called into emergency session Wednesday night.

Mr. Kimche said earlier that if an agreement were reached, the Egyptian cabinet would be summoned to approve it. Reports from London said Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, who was on a visit to Britain, had been called back to Cairo.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, said earlier that "some important news" might be announced when the delegations concluded a third round of talks Wednesday at a luxury hotel near the Pyramids.

Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, met with Mr. Abdel Meguid at the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Murphy has been shuttling among Middle Eastern capitals trying to advance the peace process.

The Egyptian foreign minister said that a summit meeting, expected to be held in Alexandria on Thursday, was linked to the signature of an agreement on terms for submitting the Taba border dispute to international arbitration.

The two countries have agreed to submit the dispute to binding arbitration, but disagree primarily on the choice of arbitrators and the location of the border marker in the disputed region.

Both claim sovereignty over Taba, a strip of beach on the Gulf of Aqaba that includes an Israeli-built hotel. The land has remained under Israel's control since its evacuation of the Sinai desert in 1982.

Mr. Peres was quoted in a magazine interview published Wednesday in Cairo as saying he hoped the summit meeting — which would be his first with Mr. Mubarak — would lay the groundwork for a Middle East peace agreement. Mr. Peres, who is to turn over power to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir under a rotation agreement next month, was quoted as saying the meeting must begin Thursday or it will not be held at all.

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GENERAL NEWS

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■ Maryland voters chose two women to contest a U.S. Senate seat this fall. Page 3.

■ Experts said that despite Japan's cooperation, the U.S. may not get the technology it wants for research on SDI. Page 3.

■ Confusion among Pakistani officials is said to have delayed the reaction by commandos to the Pan Am hijacking. Page 6.

SCIENCE

■ For the first time, farmers are producing more food than the world needs. Page 7.

TOMORROW

A hotel glut has made Singapore a very affordable destination. In Travel.

For U.S. Women, a Dark Side to Success

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Psychologists say corporate America is rife with women who are experiencing the dark side of their own success and manifesting it in eating disorders, smoking, drug abuse and other forms of self-destructive behavior.

These women, the experts say, cannot cope with the toll their success has taken on the other parts of their lives. They have found that juggling the jobs of wife, mother, social butterfly and executive is more exhausting than exhilarating.

They have lost control over their lives, and prestige cannot compensate for the loss.

The result, according to Susan Y. Bidwell, a psychologist on the staff of the Metropolitan Clinic of Counseling in Minneapolis, which often treats executives on referral from local companies, is that "more executive women are showing up for community programs on stress."

Women, it seems, have responded to stress in ways strikingly different from men.

They trail far behind men in fatal heart attacks, a fact that many doctors attribute to a natural hormonal protection from heart disease.

There are also far fewer documented cases of alcoholism among female executives. Although some experts on alcoholism say there are more women with hidden drinking problems than the statistics would indicate, other experts say that women really do drink less.

"Women who have a lot of social roles — workers, mothers, wives — show very little deviant drinking behavior," said David D. Celentani, an associate professor of behavioral sciences at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health in Baltimore who has studied drinking among women in that city.

But even without alcoholism, there is a growing list of stress-related behavior patterns being adopted by women.

For example, Judith Ellen Turian, a psychologist with the Vista Recovery Group, a chemical dependency treatment group in Los Angeles, said there has been a "tremendous rise" in cocaine abuse among executive women.

"They have the money to get it," she said. "They don't have to do it publicly, it gives them a feeling of power and it gives it to them fast."

Indeed, psychologists and female executives themselves often cite powerlessness and lack of time as the major factors that lead successful women to turn to drugs, cigarettes or food binges.

Executive women, many of whom have husbands or young children making demands on their time, rarely can go for an after-work drink or participate otherwise in the social networks of business.

In contrast, smoking and eating disorders are stress relievers that need not interfere with other activities and can be hidden from children or bosses.

"Women we interview are more likely than men to mention stress as a reason they smoke," said Harry A. Lando, a smoking-cessation expert at the Oregon Research Institute in Eugene. "Among men, the higher the job status, the less they smoke."

Ellen R. Gritz, a cancer-control specialist with the Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of California in Los Angeles, said that many "women still see nicotine as a safe way to modulate mood."

For some women, however, the increasing pressure from nonsmokers to restrict smoking to nonpublic places has made overeating appear to be a more socially acceptable way of publicly coping with stress.

Psychologists say that food aberrations among women are increasing in direct propor-

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Indonesian Critical Of U.S. on Sanctions

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The refusal of the Reagan administration to impose economic sanctions on South Africa is contributing to anti-Americanism among members of the Nonaligned Movement and detracting from U.S. efforts to gain support for its policies on Cambodia and Afghanistan, Indonesia's foreign minister said Wednesday.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, returning from last week's meeting of the organization in Zimbabwe, said U.S. policy was making it difficult to change attitudes about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

During the meeting in Zimbabwe, which ended Sunday, only a few countries, including Singapore, Malaysia and Pakistan, attacked the 101-member movement's failure to criticize the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Mr. Mochtar said that attitudes on those issues were "very much colored" by the South African situation.

Mr. Mochtar said U.S. reluctance to impose strong sanctions on Pretoria was being widely interpreted "as an indirect way of supporting white South Africans."

Mr. Mochtar, whose country was a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, said he believed that if the Reagan administration applied more pressure for reform in South Africa, "you might see the attitude of the movement change also."

He said, "I don't think such an anti-American bias would be current if U.S. policy on South Africa was different."

The Nonaligned Movement has frequently been criticized by the United States for adopting a double standard in attacking U.S. policies abroad while not criticizing the Soviet Union.

Mr. Mochtar said that Indonesia had asked to act as host in 1989 for the next meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, and then chair the organization for the following three years.

He said that Nicaragua had made a similar offer and that the Movement had been unable to choose between the competing bids. He said there would be a special session of foreign ministers in Cyprus in 1988 to resolve the issue.

Mrs. King Meets Boesak After Snub Of Botha

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The U.S. civil rights activist Coretta Scott King met Wednesday with the Reverend Alan Boesak, an anti-apartheid leader, and planned a meeting with Winnie Mandela, both of whom were instrumental in Mrs. King's decision to cancel a meeting Tuesday with President Pieter W. Botha.

Mrs. King, the widow of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the civil rights leader who was assassinated in 1968, is scheduled to visit the black township of Soweto on Thursday, where she is expected to meet with Mrs. Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

After Mrs. King's brief meeting in Cape Town with Mr. Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, a spokesman for Mrs. King said that "the meeting went very well."

Mr. Boesak, who along with Mrs. Mandela had threatened to refuse to see Mrs. King if she went through with a planned meeting with Mr. Botha, called her decision to snub the South African president "very courageous," according to Mrs. King's spokesman, Olfield Dukes.

After the 30-minute meeting, Mr. Boesak said, "I wanted her to know that she had not only my support, but all those whom I represent."

Mrs. King first angered militant black nationalists by initially agreeing to meet with Mr. Botha and then upset moderate anti-apartheid leaders by failing to show up at the meeting and present her case for effective black participation in government.

■ Threat to Schools

The South African government threatened to shut schools where student boycotts persist, but attendance was reported as only spotty Wednesday as black student returned to class for the final term of the year, The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Residents said they saw no troops on school grounds in Soweto, the sprawling black township of Johannesburg, for the first time since a nationwide state of emergency was imposed in June. Students had demanded withdrawal of security forces as a condition for ending boycotts.

Some youths were returning to classes in Soweto after a 10-day vacation, but it appeared many were staying away in defiance of Tuesday's threat of closure, according to reporters who toured the township.

Havakuk Levison/Reuters

SPANISH AIDE VISITS ISRAEL — Foreign Minister Francisco Fernández Ordóñez of Spain greeting an elderly Israeli in a prayer shawl Wednesday at the Western Wall in Jerusalem's Old City. Mr. Fernández Ordoñez, the first Spanish minister ever to pay an official visit to Israel, met later with prominent Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza.

$3-Billion Anti-Drug Bill Introduced in U.S. House

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives began debate Wednesday on a $3-billion, three-year bill to combat the trafficking and use of illegal drugs.

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said he expected the bill to be adopted by Thursday.

More than 40 amendments were pending and the leadership set seven hours to debate them. Another other five hours of general debate was scheduled.

The bill, which has more than 300 co-sponsors, would increase penalties for drug-related offenses and bolster law enforcement, education, prevention and treatment programs at an estimated cost of $3 billion over three years.

Representatives Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, and Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, predicted that the measure would be approved overwhelmingly.

Congressional leaders met Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan, who is expected to announce his own anti-drug program soon.

Later in the day, Senate Democrats called a news conference to unveil their $1.6-billion drug control bill.

Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, said the Senate plan aimed at "eradication at the source, interdiction at the border, law enforcement in our communities, and education."

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, called the proposal "a very comprehensive, tough, humane drug-reform bill."

The drug offensive was inspired by polls and reports indicating that the public viewed drug abuse as a leading national problem. With an election two months away, both parties are eager to respond to that concern.

Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, said, "Given the fact that we have an election coming up in November, I think we'll get a long way" in approving drug legislation.

Mr. Chiles acknowledged there was competition between Democrats and Republicans for political gain from the drug issue but said "some of the competition is going to be helpful in getting a bill passed."

Mr. O'Neill said, "Everybody was in concert, in agreement" at the White House meeting, but he indicated there were differences on how much money should be spent. The White House has criticized the House bill as too costly.

Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas and the majority leader in the Senate, has suggested funding the program through an income tax checkoff like the one that finances presidential campaigns.

In the meeting Tuesday, Mr. Reagan told the congressional leaders: "The heart and spirit of America are ready to respond if we provide the leadership that is critical if we are to eradicate drug abuse from our society."

DANILOFF: *2 Releases Backed*

(Continued from Page 1)

set up another meeting with Mr. Daniloff, she said, but her husband refused to attend.

■ Case Against Zakharov

Walter Pincus of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

A Justice Department spokesman said that Mr. Zakharov's arraignment was set for Sept. 19.

It is the same day that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, are scheduled to begin talks on a possible summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Zakharov was arrested Aug. 23 on a subway platform in Queens, New York, after receiving three classified documents from a source who was working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Zakharov, who has a doctorate in physics and mathematics, was once an exchange student in the United States, according to the FBI, and worked for the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology from 1979 to 1980.

According to the Justice Department's presentation at a magistrate's hearing in New York, Mr. Zakharov is a KGB agent "trained in the ways of the clandestine life."

He has been under FBI surveillance since December 1982, when he came to the United States as a scientific affairs officer in the UN's center for science and technology development, according to the Justice Department.

In April 1983, according to the FBI, Mr. Zakharov "approached" a third-year student at Queens College who was majoring in computer sciences.

Mr. Zakharov described himself as a UN employee and told the student, who was from Guyana but has yet to be identified, that he was doing research on robotics and computer technology, the FBI said. Mr. Zakharov offered the student money for research information, the agency added.

They continued to meet until the student graduated from the college in January 1985, the FBI said. The bureau said Mr. Zakharov paid the student for microfiches of computer data that he had stolen from libraries and information centers.

Mr. Zakharov paid to have the student's resume prepared and encouraged him to get a job with a high-technology company, it alleged.

In September 1985, the student was hired by a company in Queens that manufactured "unclassified precision components for use in military engines and in radars," according to the FBI.

The student provided some unclassified materials "pertaining generally to the maintenance and manufacture of components of military aircraft engines," according to the FBI, and entered into a formal agreement to provide information to Mr. Zakharov for money.

The FBI said it decided last month to provide three documents with low classifications that the student could give to Mr. Zakharov.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Reports New Air Raid on Tabriz

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq said Wednesday that its planes had raided a large oil refinery in the north Iranian city of Tabriz for the second time in 24 hours.

A military spokesman said the aircraft had returned safely to base after attacking the refinery, 330 miles (530 kilometers) northwest of Tehran. He said other jets hit a military camp at Mahabad, 218 miles northwest of Tehran, destroying munitions and equipment, and inflicting heavy casualties.

Iraq said Tuesday that its planes had attacked the refinery, a power station and air defense positions at Tabriz, as well as military targets on the Iranian border. Iranian reports have said that more than 30 civilians were killed in the raids on Tuesday.

Aquino Receives Support of Ministers

MANILA (UPI) — President Corazon C. Aquino, who is preparing to leave for an eight-day visit to the United States, received expressions of support on Wednesday from her squabbling ministers and the armed forces.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines and the chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, pledged "to support fully, to remain constantly under, and to respond faithfully to civilian authority." The government has been plagued by differences over policy toward communist guerrillas and there have been calls for the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, who also is foreign minister, assured Mrs. Aquino at a cabinet meeting of "the unity of all the members of the cabinet" and said there would be "teamwork and full support" for her during her U.S. trip, said the presidential press secretary, Teodoro Benigno.

U.S. Assails Soviet on Chemical Arms

GENEVA (NYT) — The United States has called on Moscow to respond to allegations that it violated a 1972 treaty banning biological weapons and warned that failure to do so would weaken the treaty.

U.S. allegations that the Soviet Union had maintained an offensive biological warfare program and had been involved in production and use of toxins for "hostile purposes" in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan were reiterated Tuesday by Donald Lowitz. He is chief of the U.S. delegation to an international conference reviewing the status of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

The chief Soviet delegate to the conference, Viktor L. Israelian, denied the allegations, saying that they were aimed at disrupting the three-week conference. The meeting, which opened Monday, is to review compliance with the treaty and study ways of strengthening its provisions, particularly its articles on verification.

Reuters

Colonel Moammar Gadhafi of Libya, left, and Prime Minister Sadek el-Mahdi of Sudan at a rally in Khartoum.

Gadhafi to Appeal to Sudan's Rebels

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) — Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, has promised to try to persuade the Sudanese rebel leader, Colonel John Garang, and his Ethiopian backers to end a three-year-old guerrilla war in southern Sudan.

Colonel Gadhafi told a rally here Tuesday night that he was concerned over threats by the Sudan government to use increased armed force to end the rebellion.

He pledged to persuade Colonel Garang, whom he described as "a struggler and not an imperialist agent," to stop hostilities. The Libyan leader also said he would appeal to Ethiopia, the main backer of the rebel group, to help end the fighting.

Reagan Urges Brazil to Open Markets

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan received President José Sarney of Brazil at the White House on Wednesday and urged him to open his nation's markets to foreign producers.

At a welcoming ceremony, Mr. Reagan said, "No nation can expect to continue freely exporting to others if its own domestic markets are closed to foreign competition." Mr. Reagan made clear the American unhappiness with Brazil's protectionist policies. "Prosperity must be built not at the expense of others but on the principal of mutual benefit," he said.

In his remarks, Mr. Sarney made no mention of Brazil's criticism of U.S. trade policies, emphasizing instead the progress his country has made in its economic and democratic development over the past 18 months. "We are now back on our feet," he said.

For the Record

China and Portugal made progress Wednesday on resolving the future of Macao in a second round of talks in Beijing, the countries said in a joint communiqué. A third round of talks will be held in Beijing in late October, the communiqué said. *(Reuters)*

Violent demonstrations at 12 universities in South Korea flared Wednesday, with protesters criticizing the upcoming Asian Games in Seoul and the South Korean and U.S. governments. In Seoul, witnesses said, the police fired tear gas at three universities, where hundreds of students demonstrated for several hours and hurled stones and firebombs. *(AP)*

Joint use of the Gibraltar airport was discussed Wednesday by British and Spanish officials in a new round of talks in Madrid on cooperation in the British colony, diplomatic sources said. *(Reuters)*

Garri Kasparov, the world chess champion, called a timeout in the title rematch Wednesday in Leningrad, postponing the 15th game of the tournament until Friday. Mr. Kasparov has an 8-6 lead over the challenger, Anatoli Karpov. *(AP)*

SCHMIDT: *The Farewell Speech*

(Continued from Page 1)

ratified, and the fabric of existing treaties was unraveling.

Back to Mr. Kohl, he shot out: "Why, I ask you, don't you put the SDI question and the whole arms control question at the top of the alliance agenda? You shy away from representing our German interests to our American friends!"

There was powerful irony in the repeated ovations for Mr. Schmidt from the Social Democratic deputies. At the end of his eight-year tenure as chancellor, leftist Social Democrats undermined Mr. Schmidt's authority by rebelling against his Atlanticist foreign policy, opposing in particular his determination to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles with U.S. medium-range systems in Western Europe.

At a party congress last month at Nuremberg, the Social Democratic leftists triumphantly pushed through security policies that were such anathema to Mr. Schmidt that he absented himself from the debate. The "Schmidt wing" of the party has been reduced to impotent silence; its standard-bearer will not be running from Hamburg in January's elections.

If anything, Mr. Schmidt's ideological isolation within his own party sharpened the poignancy of his testament Wednesday.

Mr. Schmidt sought to strike a balance of what the Federal Republic had accomplished since emerging from the ruins of the Third Reich. It was a positive one.

"Who would have then imagined the prosperity we have today?" he said. "Who from my generation could have conceived of this freedom that we today so self-evidently use? Who could have predicted the degree of political and social order that we have achieved, given the chaos in which we then lived?"

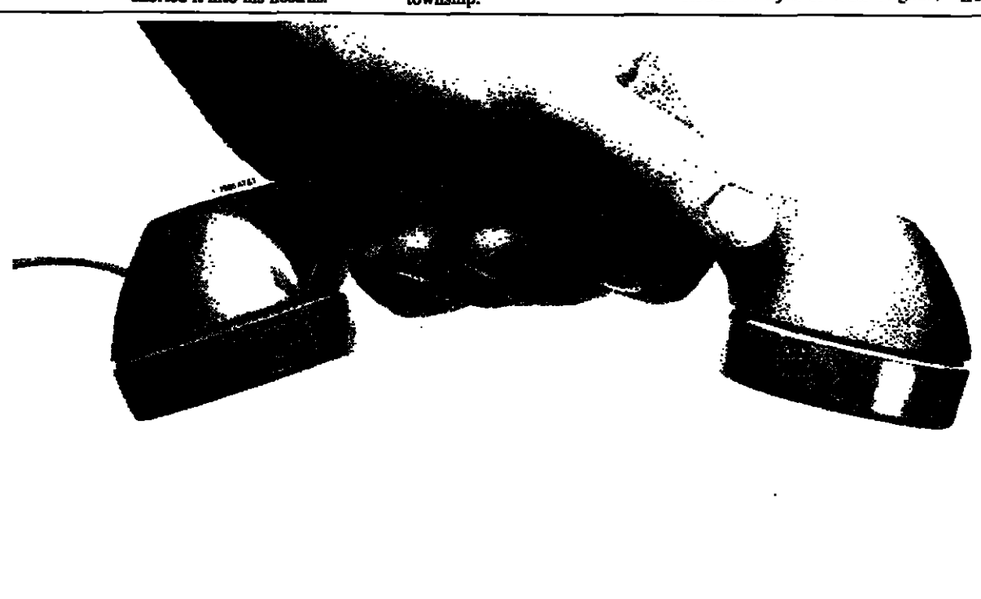
Finally, to a people that has been misled by excesses in this century, he pleaded for reason, or, in German, *vernunft*. Young people must have ideals, he said, but idealism cannot be romantic but must be rooted in *vernunft*. He called for "an ethos of political pragmatism with moral intent."

"Whoever wants to reach a distant goal," cautioned Mr. Schmidt, "must take many small steps." He then took his seat, surrounded by colleagues who rose in ovation; he tapped out a pinch of black snuff onto the back of his left hand, and snorted it into his nostrils.

Canada Cites 3 in Tamil Case

Reuters

TORONTO — Canadian police have charged Wolfgang Bindel, a ship captain, and two Sri Lankans living in West Germany in connection with putting adrift 155 Tamil refugees off Newfoundland last month, The Toronto Star reported Wednesday.



STRESS: *For Some Women, Success Has a Dark Side*

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to women's ascendancy on corporate ladders.

"Corporate women are so structured and rigid that they need something that allows them to be out of control," said Lucy Papillon, a staff psychologist at the Green Oaks psychiatric hospital in Dallas and a specialist in eating disorders.

"If your schedule leaves little time to do anything for yourself by the end of the day, you have a sense of deprivation," said Barbara Sternberg, psychological consultant to Weight Watchers International, which has several programs for working women. "People can get immediate gratification at the end of the day from food."

Psychologists warn that overeating and other forms of food abuse are far more prevalent among executive women than the incidence of overweight might indicate.

Ms. Papillon predicts that bulimia, binge eating followed by induced vomiting so that yet more food can be eaten, will become more prevalent in the future because it does not appreciably alter the way that sufferers appear.

"The corporate woman is up against a world that still doesn't really allow women to be different from men," she said. "We have to be thin, not show our breasts, not be our fundamentally nurturing selves. Thus, my best guess is that as more women break into the corporate world, the incidence of bulimia will get higher."

Despite the social factors mitigating against it, alcoholism, too, may yet increase among female executives. There are some signs that this may already be happening, according to Charles E. Shirley, director of industrial programs for the Alcoholism Council of Greater New York.

"I can't say that there are more female executives suffering from alcoholism," he said, "but they seem more willing to go for treatment and thus are more visible."

Corporate executives are starting to discern a problem. The director of human resources for a manufacturing company tells of one woman in her 30s who "demonstrated all the right analytical skills" and kept getting promoted until heavy drinking almost wrecked her career.

"Her drinking was a reaction to stress," said the director, who prefers to be anonymous. "She just wasn't as secure as she let on."

Part of the problem, according to specialists on alcoholism, is that male managers are unwilling to confront alcoholic female employees.

"Co-workers, bosses and even the police cover up for female drinkers," said Brenda L. Underhill, executive director of the Alcoholism Center for Women, a treatment center in Los Angeles.

Ms. Turian predicted that problem drinking among women will get worse as they rise in their corporations. "They will be exposed to the same business lunches, cocktail parties and other situations where drinking is expected behavior," she said.

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Maryland Chooses 2 Women To Contest Senate Seat in Fall

By E.J. Dionne
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — Maryland voters have set up the nation's only race for the U.S. Senate in which both major candidates are women, nominating Representative Barbara A. Mikulski, a Democrat, and Linda Chavez, a Republican.

In the voting Tuesday, the busiest day of the primary election season, nine states picked candidates for governorships and seats in the House of Representatives and seven held Senate primaries. Runoff elections will be held Nov. 4.

Women candidates scored major victories in the primaries.

New York, Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin and Arizona nominated candidates — some of them unopposed — for the U.S. Senate, the House of Representatives and the governors' mansions. Minnesota and Rhode Island Republicans and Democrats picked House and gubernatorial nominees.

In Maryland, Ms. Chavez claimed victory in the Republican race for the nomination to succeed Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Republican, who is retiring.

Ms. Chavez, a former Reagan administration official, made a stinging attack on Ms. Mikulski as a "George McGovern-type liberal Democrat."

With more than half the vote counted, Ms. Mikulski, a fiery politician with roots firmly planted in Baltimore's working class, had about 46 percent of the total in the Democratic voting. Representative Michael D. Barnes had about 40 percent and Governor Harry Hughes the rest.

Mr. Barnes gathered more than 70 percent of the vote in his home turf of Montgomery County in the Washington suburbs. But as the votes began to come in from the Baltimore area, Ms. Mikulski was carrying some precincts by a 6-1 margin or more. Greater Baltimore casts about 60 percent of the Democratic primary vote in the state, and without formally conceding, Mr. Barnes said that he expected to lose.

In the race for governor, State Representative Thomas J. Mooney was unopposed for the Republican nomination. On the Democratic side, Mayor William D. Schaefer was running ahead of the state attorney general, Stephen Sachs, by about a 2-1 margin.

Besides a new governor and senator, the state in November will elect four new members of the U.S. House of Representatives, a new lieutenant governor and attorney general and new leaders in the State Senate and House of Delegates.

In another contest that has aroused national interest, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, a daughter of Robert F. Kennedy, won the Democratic nomination to oppose Helen Delich Bentley, a Republican who was seeking re-election to the House.

Next Tuesday, Mrs. Townsend's brother, Joseph P. Kennedy 2d, faces the voters in seeking the Democratic congressional nomination in the Massachusetts district once represented by their uncle, John F. Kennedy.

The winner of the Democratic senatorial nomination will be heavily favored in Maryland, a state President Ronald Reagan lost in 1980 and where he posted one of his narrowest victories in 1984.

■ Upset in New York

Mark Green, a consumer lawyer who was outspent 10-1, scored a stunning upset over John S. Dyson, a millionaire businessman, in the New York Democratic senatorial primary and will challenge Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican, in the fall, The Washington Post reported from New York.

Mr. Dyson spent about $6 million, most of it his own money, to about $600,000 spent by Mr. Green.

Mr. Green, a former colleague of the consumer activist Ralph Nader, displayed a talent for getting free news media coverage, however, and had a strong liberal base in New York City, which cast more than half the state's Democratic primary vote Tuesday.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat, and his Republican challenger, Andrew O'Rourke, were unopposed in their parties' primaries.

[There were no serious challenges in the primaries to most big-name incumbents, who ran unopposed or brushed off intraparty threats, The Associated Press reported.

[Among them were Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, and Robert W. Kasten Jr., Republican of Wisconsin.

[Bella S. Abzug, a Democrat and feminist who is trying to make a comeback after serving three terms in Congress from Manhattan in the 1970s, defeated three Democratic rivals in the 20th Congressional District of suburban Westchester County.]

Bob Strickfield/Reuters-UPI

Representative Barbara A. Mikulski, a Democrat, celebrates her victory in Maryland's senatorial primary. She is to face Linda Chavez, a Republican, in the general election.

NATO to Observe East Bloc Exercise

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Western delegates from the European disarmament conference in Stockholm were to begin watching Warsaw Pact maneuvers Wednesday in Czechoslovakia. They are the first Warsaw Pact exercises to which NATO has been invited since 1979.

The 35-nation Stockholm conference, which opened in January 1984 and ends Sept. 19, is drawing up rules on the notification, inspection and observation of military exercises.

According to the Czechoslovak press agency Ceteka, the Warsaw Pact maneuvers involve 25,000 Soviet, Hungarian and Czechoslovak troops.

The maneuvers are scheduled to end Friday.

Soviet diplomats said the decision to invite NATO observers to the exercise was a gesture of goodwill linked to the Stockholm talks.

The conference is designed to establish procedures that would help avoid a conflict in Europe through a miscalculation about the numbers and movements of troops. The official name of the conference is the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Although East and West say they are largely agreed on a new set of ground rules for monitoring troops, they reportedly still differ over several details, including who should provide what kind of binoculars to foreign observers.

The Warsaw Pact's standard rule is that observers cannot bring their own binoculars or cameras.

In 1979, NATO officers complained that the binoculars they had been issued at a Warsaw Pact exercise did not focus properly.

NATO has its own rules, and in 1983 two Soviet observers were refused permission to use a video camera at a NATO exercise.

■ Maneuvers in Norway

Nearly 10,000 British, Dutch and U.S. marines pushed inland through southern Norway on Wednesday in the second day of a NATO exercise, NATO officers said, according to a Reuters dispatch from Sandefjord, Norway.

Allied officers said a mock invasion Tuesday was successful despite shortcomings in its naval support fleet.

"The exercise has been nearly flawless given our operational limitations," a British officer said. "But it has also shown how vulnerable our ships are to attack in Norway's fjords."

General Geoffrey Howlett of Britain, head of NATO's northern ground forces, said he was troubled that the majority of large ships used to transport amphibious troops to the exercise had to be taken from merchant service.

Marine officers said about two-thirds of the 150 ships used in the landings were commercial vessels unable to protect themselves in actual combat or assist helicopters ferrying men and supplies ashore.

They added that allied landings in a crisis would be conducted in darkness but that Tuesday's operations took place in daylight to give an extra margin of safety.

Throughout the night, marine forces secured supply routes from beachheads established during the simulated assault on the Sandefjord area, 66 miles (110 kilometers) southwest of Oslo.

About 250 ships and submarines from eight NATO nations have taken part in the exercise.

Despite Cooperation, U.S. May Not Get What It Wants From Japan for SDI

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Japan's decision to take part, at arm's length, in the research on an American anti-missile program may offer the Pentagon access to a host of technologies that could speed the development of a space-based defense against nuclear attack, according to experts.

But Defense Department officials and industry analysts expressed doubts Tuesday that Japan's electronics giants would be willing to contribute their most advanced technologies for fear of revealing too much to American competitors about leading-edge computer designs, semiconductors and artificial intelligence software.

Some Pentagon officials said they were reluctant to entrust key classified elements of the development of the Strategic Defense Initiative, as it is formally called, to Japanese industry, which is closely monitored by Russia.

"It sounds nice on paper, but by definition the Japanese are not going to want to sell us anything we really want to buy," said John Pike, the associate director for space policy at the Federation of American Scientists. "It's just too risky for them."

In recent months, the Defense Department has signed agreements allowing companies in Britain, West Germany and Israel to conduct research on SDI. But administration officials concede privately that those agreements were important more for reasons of diplomacy than technology.

But unlike the European countries, Japan could be a low-cost supplier for key components of a strategic system. It has made tremendous advances in some arcane electronic technologies that are only beginning to receive attention in the United States.

In computer chips, for example, several Japanese manufacturers are working on using gallium arsenide as an alternative to semiconductors based on silicon. Gallium arsenide chips are considered particularly well suited for the optical sensors needed to track enemy missiles.

Hitachi, Fujitsu and NEC are also likely to seek related contracts in semiconductor packaging and high-density chips, both considered critical elements of the computers needed for the missile defense.

Those companies are also reportedly spending heavily in two other areas of key interest for SDI: parallel processing, an emerging technology for building high speed computers using multiple processors, and artificial intelligence. It is this research the Japanese are expected to guard most carefully.

Friends Call Beirut Victim Adventurous

The Associated Press

WHITEFIELD, New Hampshire — Frank Reed, the American educator kidnapped Tuesday in Lebanon, is an adventurer who has traveled to the Brazilian jungle, the Australian outback and the arctic regions, friends said here.

Mr. Reed was principal of a 250-student primary school in northern New Hampshire during the 1976-77 school year but resigned to accept a position as director of elementary education at International College in Beirut.

A guidance counselor in Whitefield, Maryellen Cavan, said Tuesday that Mr. Reed had written to her and other friends after he moved to Beirut, telling of the sounds of gunfire in the streets and how a bomb had destroyed part of his apartment building.

"He was pretty flamboyant and wouldn't show he was afraid," she said. "But it certainly unnerved him."

"Frank felt it was a fact of life — but he thought the college was a neutral zone," she added.

The college was subsequently destroyed by a bomb, and Mr. Reed founded the private Lebanese International School in Moslem West Beirut, said his mother, Leota Sprague of Malden, Massachusetts.

Mr. Reed, 53, was abducted Tuesday, and the radical Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility. The group accused him of being a spy for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

He had been to Beirut twice before accepting a job there — including the period of the Six-Day War in 1967.

"The world is my world," Mr. Reed told a local newspaper in 1976, when he was named principal of the New Hampshire school.

Mr. Reed was a founder of the Admiral Byrd Polar Club, which sponsored expeditions to Antarctica and circumnavigations of both poles.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Reed attended Harvard University, the University of Maine and Northeastern University, and holds a master's degree from Boston College.

He has been assistant director of teaching at Boston College and president of Mark Hopkins College in Brattleboro, Vermont, and taught on an island off the Maine coast.

In Islesboro, Maine, Christopher Russell, who attended the University of Maine with Mr. Reed, said of his captivity, "Knowing Frank, I'm wondering if he might talk his way out of it."

The Major Winners in U.S. Primaries

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Following are the results of key primary contests in nine states and Washington, D.C.:

Arizona — The state superintendent of public education, Carolyn Warner, defeated a Phoenix businessman, Tony Mason, for the Democratic nomination for governor. In a major upset, Evan Mecham, an automobile dealer, defeated the majority leader of the state House of Representatives, Burton Barr, in the Republican gubernatorial primary. U.S. Representative John McCain, a Republican, and Richard Kimball, a Democrat, were unopposed in the U.S. Senate primaries.

Connecticut — State Representative Julie Belaga defeated two opponents in a close battle in the Republican primary for governor and will face the incumbent, Governor William O'Neill, a Democrat.

Minnesota — The incumbent governor, Rudy Perpich, turned back a challenge by Mayor George Latimer, of St. Paul, in the Democratic gubernatorial race; a former state representative, Cal Ludeman, won the Republican nomination over four contenders.

New Hampshire — Governor John H. Sununu won the Republican primary and will be opposed by a Democrat, Paul McEachern. A former Massachusetts governor, Endicott Peabody, won the Democratic Senate primary and will face the incumbent Republican, Senator Warren B. Rudman.

Rhode Island — Bruce Sundlun, a businessman, won the Democratic nomination to oppose the Republican governor, Edward DiPrete.

Vermont — Richard Snelling, a former four-term governor, won the Republican nomination to face Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Democrat. Governor Madeleine Kunin, a Democrat, and her Republican challenger, Lieutenant Governor Peter Smith, were unopposed.

Washington, D.C. — The incumbent mayor, Marion Barry, defeated two minor opponents in the Democratic primary.

Wisconsin — The incumbent governor, Anthony S. Earl, a Democrat, and a Republican, Tommy Thompson, won the gubernatorial primaries. Edward Garvey defeated two others for the Democratic senatorial nomination to face the Republican incumbent, Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr. Kevin Hermening, 27, one of the U.S. Marine hostages in Iran during the Carter administration, won the Republican nomination for Wisconsin's 7th Congressional District without opposition. He will face the Democratic incumbent, Representative David R. Obey.

Senate Confirmation of U.S. Envoys Marks Truce Between Helms, Shultz

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the closing hours of Aug. 15, as a grumpy and groggy Congress rushed to clear up its business and head home for a three-week recess, the Senate broke a logjam that had lasted for weeks and confirmed five nominees to posts of major importance for U.S. foreign policy.

The nominees approved included four ambassadors: Frank G. Wisner to Egypt, Reginald Bartholomew to Spain, John H. Kelly to Lebanon and Julian M. Niemczyk to Czechoslovakia.

The Senate also voted to upgrade Morton I. Abramowitz's position as State Department director of intelligence and research to the rank of assistant secretary.

These actions went almost unnoticed at the time because Congress also was wrestling that night with such questions as raising the U.S. government's debt ceiling and changing the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law, which imposes ceilings on the federal budget deficit.

But the Senate votes on the diplomatic nominations were notable because they marked a temporary truce in a long-running tug of war between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Senate arch-conservatives led by Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, over the ideological direction of President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy.

The votes also were a reminder of what many U.S. and foreign diplomats regard as deficiencies in the American system of staffing ambassadorships and other critical policy-making posts. The system requires the president to choose nominees for the positions and the Senate to "advise and consent" to his recommendations.

But the process is so susceptible to partisan political pressures, ideological bickering and bureaucratic delays that it frequently takes six months or more to fill vacancies at the top of key embassies and State Department posts at the assistant-secretary level.

WP

Jesse Helms

During Mr. Reagan's five and a half years as president, there has been a tendency to blame all of these problems on Mr. Helms because of his attempts to manipulate the system to impose his strongly conservative, anti-communist views on U.S. foreign policy.

Since 1981, Mr. Helms has fought a rear-guard action against those that he suspected of leftist tendencies. He sometimes has been joined by other Senate conservatives, and sometimes has acted as a self-appointed, one-man rival State Department.

He has employed such tactics as lobbying with the White House, obstructing confirmation hearings with time-consuming questioning and invoking senatorial privilege to delay votes.

The plight in which Mr. Reagan's five nominees found themselves on the eve of the congressional adjournment last month illustrated how Mr. Helms employs these tactics. He had been angered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's action in April when it voted 9-7 to reject the Helms-backed nomination of James L. Malone as ambassador to Belize.

Backed by some of his Senate allies, he struck back with a series of parliamentary maneuvers that prevented the Senate from voting on the five.

Then, on Aug. 15, when the administration and the Senate leadership faced the prospect of the adjournment delaying a vote on the five nominees for several more weeks, they made an informal deal with Mr. Helms.

In exchange for a promise that efforts would be made in the Foreign Relations Committee later this year to revive the Malone nomination, Mr. Helms dropped his objection to a vote, and the five nominees finally won confirmation.

While Mr. Helms frequently has managed to delay confirmation of Mr. Reagan's nominees, he has never actually stopped any of the president's appointments from going through.

And, Senate insiders point out, even if he were to halt his obstructive tactics, the workings of the confirmation process still would cause frequent long delays in getting some nominees past the Senate and onto the job.

"Once the president makes a nomination and the State Department forwards the necessary paperwork to the committee," said one Foreign Relations Committee staff member, "it can't be held there for more than two hearings and two committee meetings, which usually means a month."

"When the nomination goes to the full Senate," he said, "any member can put a hold on it, but the normal tradition is that other senators won't honor it for more than a month."

Soldiers, Rebels Clash in Suriname

The Associated Press

PARAMARIBO, Suriname — Soldiers chased a guerrilla band into the jungle of Suriname and battered the rebels in heavy fighting, the Suriname News Agency reported.

The government said Tuesday that French troops from French Guiana had joined soldiers from Suriname in patrols along the Marowijne River, where hit-and-run rebel attacks against isolated military outposts began July 21.

The rebels are led by a former army private, Ronny Brunswijk, who is seeking to oust the government of Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse. Suriname is in northeastern South America wedged between Guyana, Brazil and French Guiana.

Blacks in Foreign Service Can Sue, Panel Says

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has ruled that six black members of the U.S. Foreign Service may file a class-action lawsuit charging the State Department with racial discrimination in its hiring and promotion policies.

George M. Chuzi, attorney for the six, said Tuesday that the Sept. 4 ruling is preliminary but sets the stage for a possible lawsuit against the department or for a full-scale hearing by the commission on the charges.

A complaint filed in March by Walter J. Thomas, a Foreign Service administrative officer, and endorsed by five other blacks, said that blacks in the Foreign Service are routinely channeled to consular and administrative jobs that do not lead to decision-making posts.

Of more than 4,000 career Foreign Service officers at the State Department, only 256, or 6 percent, are black, and the hiring trend is downward. There are six black ambassadors among the total of 150.

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Debtor Meets Debtor

President José Sarney of Brazil is in Washington for talks with President Reagan — the biggest debtor of the Third World in conversation with the biggest debtor of the First World. There will be a tactful reluctance on both sides to dwell on the similarity in the two countries' positions. But Brazil and the United States have important interests in common, and that is what the two presidents ought to talk about.

A lot of people in both countries would like to see Mr. Sarney and Mr. Reagan go after each other on the many trade quarrels between their countries. Brazilian exporters are angry because the United States is not hospitable to Brazilian steel, and the American manufacturers object vehemently to Brazil's closed market for computers. Neither is a trivial complaint, but neither deserves a place on this week's agenda.

The two ought to use their opportunity to start building a common front on what really matters. Debtors can pay their debts only by increasing their exports — and that is as true for the United States as it is for Brazil. To increase exports requires open markets around the world, and 92 of the world's governments meet next week at Punta del Este, Uruguay, to begin the next round of negotiations on that subject.

The United States is going to press hard for greater access to national markets, but is faced with continuing resistance from the Europeans and the Japanese. It needs allies in this campaign, and Brazil is potentially a powerful one. For the United States, it is crucial not to let these negotiations degenerate into another rich-versus-poor squabble. The debtors must make common cause.

Brazil has eliminated its trade deficit, and the United States is now moving — slowly, but moving — to accomplish the same feat. Debtors, as everyone says, must adjust. But what about those countries in surplus? Do they not have a responsibility to get their trade surpluses down? The Japanese and the West Germans, with their huge surpluses, do not seem to have got that message. But world trade has to balance, and if the world's second- and third-biggest traders stubbornly defend their surpluses, somebody else is going to have to run correspondingly huge deficits.

The United States has been trying to persuade the Japanese and the West Germans to change policy, but has had no success so far. It is time for the United States to begin building a worldwide coalition for adjustment and balance, in which surpluses decline along with the deficits, and everybody's trade expands. Brazil could help in building that coalition.

Much of President Sarney's visit to Washington will be devoted to ceremony and the usual gestures of good will. But there is serious business to be accomplished, if the two men have the inclination.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Agent Orange Case

The vexed case of Agent Orange has been laid almost to rest by a solution that is almost a lie. But now, at the last minute, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit seems poised to overthrow Federal Judge Jack Weinstein's elegantly contrived solution with a narrow insistence on the truth. That would be an error that would fruitlessly prolong Vietnam veterans' tormented search for solace.

The veterans came home from a war no one wanted to hear about. With reason, many resented the neglect. They were too prone to believe a rumor, beginning years after the war's end, that Agent Orange, the herbicide sprayed in Vietnam, was the cause of many of their illnesses. An avid legion of tort lawyers stoked their fears and filed thousands of suits against the herbicide's makers.

The medical case against Agent Orange is but shadow. True, the herbicide contained minute amounts of dioxin, a potent poison. But poisoning depends on dose as well. In 10 years, across six million acres (2.4 million hectares), just 368 pounds (166 kilograms) of dioxin were sprayed. Could the faint residues surviving in the soil and water of Vietnam somehow get into troops in quantities to cause disease? It is conceivable, but highly unlikely.

The veterans have no obvious symptoms for which dioxin might be the explanation. Their diseases so far seem to be the same as other people's. The pilots who sprayed Agent Orange were far more exposed than any ground troops, but they have shown no unusual pattern of disease.

The Agent Orange lawyers depended not on facts but fears — on their ability to haunt a jury with a parade of injuries and on the fear of the chemical companies and their insurers that however many cases they might win, they could not afford to fight them all. Sure enough, the companies were happy to buy their way out of an avalanche of litigation with a $180 million settlement, and the lawyers filed to cream off about $40 million in fees.

But they hadn't reckoned with a judge who both understood their manipulations of the tort system and was prepared to impose his own conception of justice. First, Judge Weinstein reduced the lawyers' fees to $9 million. Then, saying they had not proved causation, he ruled that all severely diseased veterans should be eligible for a share of the settlement.

But to keep the payouts reasonably substantial, Judge Weinstein also made the likely degree of exposure to Agent Orange a criterion. As the veterans desired, he proposed creating a fund to provide services to families with birth defects.

The veterans are eager to start benefiting from Judge Weinstein's plan. But their lawyers, contrary to the veterans' interests, have now appealed it. And the appellate court seems clearly tempted to reject the plan and require that causation must be proved. That is a recipe for the chaos the plan was meant to avert. Instead of compensating the whole class of disabled veterans, the settlement fund would go, after further long delay, to those who drew sympathetic juries.

Since there is still no proof that any veteran was actually harmed by Agent Orange, it is surely better to use the money to help the larger group. Judge Weinstein's plan would resolve the Agent Orange nightmare, now eight years in the making — even though in denying causation it flouts a basic premise of tort law. The circumvention is necessary to an equitable solution. The courts do not usually do well in handling mass tort cases like this one. It is the American tort system that needs changing, not Judge Weinstein's innovative solution.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Honesty on the Budget

In the United States, fiscal 1987 starts in three weeks; it will be as full of empty new year's resolutions as the other kind. Despite all the hoopla about a strict new order in federal budgeting, Congress still has no plan to cut the 1987 deficit to the target level. It hasn't even appropriated any funds.

The shell game goes on, and nothing will change until another five weeks pass. The important date, after all, is not Oct. 1 but Nov. 4, Election Day. There is no chance for responsibility from the waning hours of the 99th Congress. There will be hope only when the voters have elected the entire new membership of the House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate and installed the 100th Congress, if then.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law puts a $144-billion ceiling on next year's deficit. Even with an allowable $10-billion margin for error, Congress won't come within the broad side of a barn. Based on calculations by the President's Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office, it is now officially estimated that the deficit will be $163 billion.

The budget law's automatic mechanism for cutting back to the $144-billion target has been ruled out by the Supreme Court, but the target remains. Failure to chop out at least $9 billion would set in motion a procedure for still-greater cuts, which everyone wants to avoid.

Since not a single one of the 13 annual appropriations bills has yet cleared both houses, even the official $163 billion estimate is just a guess.

The General Accounting Office says the administration and Congress are both wrong in their projections and that the deficit might be $10 billion greater if the economy doesn't perk up. Nongovernment experts predict that the final deficit will be billions bigger than that.

Thus Congress begins the final flurry of pre-election activity using mendacious numbers that hide the truth. That's the ultimate charm of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. It does not require Congress to meet its deficit-reduction target; only an official prediction that the deficit target will be met. The road to several locations is paved with such official predictions.

There's no chance that fiscal honesty will suddenly take over. Congressional leaders are considering a plan to cut the deficit by $9 billion more, no matter that realistic estimates indicate much more cutting is needed to meet the stated goal.

One idea, the worst to be aired so far, is not to cut anything, relying on the extra $11 billion in revenue that the tax reform bill would bring in next year. But that would only make for a deeper deficit in 1988, when tax cuts take full effect.

Another shaky idea is to rely on a miscellaneous package of cigarette taxes, user fees and the sale of government assets like Conrail. It is a shaky idea because the revenue potential remains highly uncertain.

Congress knows all this — knows that $200 billion deficits can't be conquered by nibbling. The only honest answer, however unmentionable it is at campaign time, is to pare the cost of big programs like Social Security, farm subsidies and defense, and to raise more revenue in some fashion, as with an energy tax. It won't be easy, even after the election. It must be done.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

NATO: The Challenge Comes From Within

By Michael Elliott

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Within 18 months, some axioms of America's postwar defense policy may face their greatest challenge in 40 years. And it will not be the Soviet Union that asks the questions, but two of the United States's closest allies, Britain and West Germany.

The challenge to NATO defense policies grows out of domestic politics in the two countries, and it illustrates the slow unraveling of the premises that once underlay the Atlantic alliance. In both Britain and West Germany, the leading opposition parties are heading into elections advocating at least a partial withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from their territory. Conservative parties, committed to the nuclear status quo, may yet triumph in both countries, but not without a wrenching debate.

What makes this electoral challenge awkward is that it leaves the United States little room to maneuver. If a new British government should demand the removal of American cruise missiles from Britain in two years, where could the missiles be relocated? Certainly not in West Germany, where the opposition is already demanding the removal of the cruise missiles based there now.

Britain, long regarded by Americans as the bulwark of NATO, poses the most interesting challenge. With a general election less than two years away (it must be held by June 1988), the Labor Party holds a consistent lead over Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government in the polls. On taking office, Labor says it would:

- Take "appropriate steps" to secure the removal of all U.S. nuclear missiles and delivery systems from Britain and its territorial waters. This would mean the closure of all cruise missile bases, F-111 aircraft bases (it was British-based F-111s that bombed Tripoli), and nuclear submarine facilities in Scotland.
- Cancel the Thatcher government's plans to purchase Trident submarines. Labor also would decommission Polaris, Britain's aging "independent" strategic system, which Trident is designed to replace.
- Urge NATO to adopt a "no-first-use" policy for nuclear weapons and seek the removal of all battlefield (as well as strategic) nuclear weapons from NATO's central front.

Labor is not alone in its anti-nuclear stance. Britain's third political force — the Alliance between the Social Democratic and Liberal parties, which may well hold the balance of power in the next Parliament — has its own plans. It would:

- Press NATO to adopt policies that are "obviously defensive," based on the concepts of minimum deterrence and greater reliance on conventional forces.
- Ask the West (meaning America) to propose a moratorium on the deployment of new strategic systems.
- Call for a negotiated freeze on deployment of intermediate missiles in Europe, with the West taking a lead by halting further deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles pending agreement with the Warsaw pact.
- Cancel Trident.

Many Liberals and some Social Democrats would go further. They would decommission Polaris as well, and some of them would call for the removal of U.S. nuclear bases from Britain. The Liberals are likely to win more seats in Parliament than the Social Democrats, adding weight to the anti-nuclear coalition.

The situation in West Germany is similar. The opposition Social Democratic Party heads toward next January's Bundestag elections with a policy that calls for: halting deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany and removing those already there; opposition to the Strategic Defense Initiative; and a more defensive posture for NATO troops on the Central European front.

Things could go right for Washington, of course. In West Germany, the conservative forces of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, which are well ahead in the polls, could win again. Or the Social Democrats could find room in their platform for a more cautious approach. Their spokesmen have been trying to reassure Americans in recent weeks that they are not committed to a unilateral removal or freeze of U.S. weapons, and would link removal of U.S. missiles to drastic cuts in Soviet missiles.

Britain, too, could avoid falling off the cliff. Mrs. Thatcher's parliamentary majority is so huge that she could perhaps hold onto enough seats to stay in power without support from any other party.

But under the skillful leadership of Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party's prospects improve every day. And even if Labor failed to gain a majority and was forced to rely on tacit Alliance support, the only bright spot from the American standpoint would be that the Social Democrats would fight to prevent the closure of American nuclear bases.

No wonder senior Reagan administration officials are worried, or that they cite political developments in Britain as one of the most serious problems facing the United States in the next several years.

The writer, a Washington correspondent for The Economist, contributed this to The Washington Post.

The Irony Of Reagan As Pitchman

By David S. Broder

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Jean Conrad, an insurance broker, is a target for Ronald Reagan this fall. She is a nominal Democrat who voted for the president in 1984 and thinks "he's done a pretty good job overall," despite her concern about the growing national debt and her doubts that the Social Security system will be around for the generation after her own.

But at this point, Jean Conrad plans to vote for Lieutenant Governor Harriet Woods, the Democratic candidate for the seat Senator Tom Eagleton is vacating.

A reporter who has knocked on her door asks: "What if President Reagan came to St. Louis this fall and made a speech saying it was very important to him personally that Kit Bond, the Republican nominee, be elected, because if the Democrats take control of the Senate, they will block him from doing anything his last two years?"

"I'd think long and hard about it," Jean Conrad says, "I'd have to."

Missouri is one of perhaps a dozen states likely to hear that kind of appeal from Mr. Reagan, as he invests his time and personal popularity in the struggle to keep the Republicans' shaky 53-47 Senate majority intact.

Many voters dismiss out of hand the idea of Mr. Reagan swaying their votes. But he does not have to reach everyone; even a few waverers like Jean Conrad could make the difference in a hard-fought race.

The irony is that to be effective Mr. Reagan must overcome the lessons he taught the voters in his last two campaigns. In a real sense, he is running against himself.

One past lesson is the idea that party loyalty does not really mean much. In his two presidential campaigns, ex-Democrat Reagan helped millions of other defecting Democrats to rationalize their votes for him, with the line, "I didn't leave the Democratic Party; the Democratic Party left me."

Now, it is a long reach for him to come back and argue that the only way that same voter can demonstrate his loyalty to Ronald Reagan is to vote the Republican ticket in November. The cement of old Democratic loyalties has chipped away for people like Jean Conrad.

But neither is she ready to be glued into the Reagan album as a loyal Republican. "Aside from Reagan," she says, "I don't see much leadership there either."

The other thing that makes Mr. Reagan's sales pitch so tough this fall is that it goes against the grain of the personalized presidency, which he did not invent but has brought to a new peak of proficiency.

At least from Eisenhower's time on, the operative rule of White House public relations has been that the president takes credit for all the good news — and someone else takes the heat when things go wrong. Mr. Reagan's team of image-makers has brought that doctrine to the Teflon level of efficiency, where (Democrats complain) nothing sticks to the president except the glory.

Mr. Reagan has managed to engender, and to identify himself with, a lot of good feelings — patriotism, optimism, assertiveness in the world — and a variety of good causes from the fight against drugs and terrorism to the quest for lower, fairer taxes.

He also has managed to shuck off blame for budget deficits, trade imbalances, loss of industrial jobs and stubborn regional unemployment, letting it fall onto other people, especially Congress and the Democrats.

The problem is that six years of this kind of propaganda is almost too successful for its own good. If this omnipotent father figure of a president, the bringer of all good things, is not just the Wizard of Oz, a humbug, then surely nothing as insignificant as a switch of party control in the Senate could undo his magic powers.

If on the other hand, Mr. Reagan is now to portray himself as part of a governmental system including Congress, then he must take responsibility for the failures of that governmental system as well as its successes.

Throughout his career, in California and in Washington, Mr. Reagan has managed to keep his distance from the government he was heading. Now he must come back and say his fate is bound with what happens in another part of that government.

In fact, it is. Everything from his defense program to his judicial appointments could be in trouble if the Democrats gain control of the Senate. But, ironically, Mr. Reagan may have a harder time selling this home truth than he has had in peddling many a myth these past six years.

The Washington Post.

What to Do About Cubans: Let More Go to America

By Wayne S. Smith

WASHINGTON — It is 1965. An East German family has bribed a guard to let them over the wall. They approach it apprehensively, but, sure enough, the guard turns his back. Home free, they think. They scramble to the top of the wall. To freedom? Not on your life. American military police waiting on the other side turn them back.

The next day, the United States proudly announces that it has stopped the traffic in human lives. From now on, all refugees will be turned back.

Sound incredible? Not at all. The Reagan administration has just announced a policy that has precisely that effect on Cuban refugees: It turns them back. Henceforth, no visas will be issued to Cubans who reach third countries such as Mexico and Panama. Why? Because the administration claims that some of those Cubans have had to bribe "Cuban and other foreign officials" to get to third countries.

So, to save some of them from paying bribes, the administration will refuse entry to all, thus effectively keeping them inside the wall, for in most cases they can only get to third countries if there is a chance of getting a visa on to the United States.

Who does this new policy punish most? Obviously, the innocent Cuban citizens trying to join their families in the United States. Does such a policy — which hardly even inconveniences the Castro regime — make sense? Of course not, but it is perfectly consistent with previous Reagan administration actions toward Cubans wishing to leave the island.

In 1981, for example, Washington refused to accept some 2,000 former political prisoners the Carter administration had agreed to process as refugees. All were anti-Communists who had suffered for their convictions. Yet the Reagan administration reneged on the commitment.

For some four years also, the administration refused to issue visas in Havana to hundreds of divided Cuban families. These were often cases in which one spouse was a legal resident of the United States, while the other, with the children, remained in Cuba. Immigration petitions were on file and papers in order. The families could have been reunited swiftly.

The administration said no. Why? At first, it offered no rationale at all. After two years, it came up with the story that its refusal to issue visas in Havana was designed to force Cuba to negotiate an immigration agreement and the return of the criminals dumped in the United States during the Mariel exodus.

It was a good story — except that it wasn't true. The United States did not have to press the Cubans to negotiate these issues. They had been offering to do so since January 1981. Washington had ignored them — and continued to ignore them until 1984, all the while maintaining that it was trying to press Havana to talk.

Finally, in 1984 the administration got around to taking up the Cuban offer. An agreement was quickly reached, but with the inauguration of Radio Marti only months later the Castro regime, in a snit, suspended it. Now, by closing the last loophole — emigration through third countries — the administration has completed Fidel Castro's work for him, yet wants us to believe it is trying to press him to reinstate the 1984 agreement.

Beneath the thin surface rationale in all these cases lies a common Pavlovian response. The administration seems incapable of responding to any Cuban problem with other than punitive measures. Never mind that those measures may harm the innocent more than the Castro regime. Human lives involved are not considered.

The administration talks all the time about its sympathy for Cuban dissidents, but there is a great gap between the president's rhetoric and his actions. The Carter administration got out thousands of political prisoners. American individuals and groups have brought about the release of dozens of others since. The Reagan administration, not even one. Worse, it has added to the burden disaffected Cubans already bear. It is not a record to be proud of. With a friend like Ronald Reagan, Cuban dissidents don't need any enemies.

The writer, who has just completed a book on U.S.-Cuban relations, contributed this to The New York Times.

Take Stronger Measures Against Castro

By Frank Calzon

WASHINGTON — The real news about U.S.-Cuban relations is not the Reagan administration's announcement that it will tighten the 26-year-old trade embargo against Cuba, but how little the administration is willing to do in the face of Fidel Castro's provocation.

Mr. Castro's ability to harm U.S. interests has been underestimated for years. Consider a case being heard before a federal court in Hartford, Connecticut, involving 17 terrorists accused of a Wells Fargo robbery in 1983. According to the FBI, the leader of the group, Victor Manuel Gerena, has been given sanctuary in Cuba, some of his weapons were provided by Havana and part of the $7-million heist is "in the custody and care of the Cuban government."

Nor is this an isolated case. In 1982, senior Cuban officials, including the head of the Cuban Navy, were indicted by a federal grand jury for facilitating narcotics smuggling into the United States. Such "narcotraffickers" stop in Cuba for refueling and repairs, protected from the U.S. Coast Guard by the Cuban Navy, and they pick up weapons on the way back to South America.

Recent reports also indicate that President Castro is stepping up Cuban military activity abroad — in Nicaragua, Angola and Ethiopia.

Most of this disruptive and anti-American activity took place after the opening of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana. This first step toward normalization of relations apparently has done nothing to restrain the Cubans. And the interests section has had difficulty carrying out even routine diplomatic duties: The Cuban-born U.S. citizens who travel to the island enjoy no American protection because Mr. Castro refuses to acknowledge their citizenship, and several American diplomats have been harassed.

How can the White House make Mr. Castro feel the force of its displeasure? There are several options.

- Reinstitute the ban against foreign ships docking in U.S. ports after they have visited Cuba.
- Explore the possibility of beaming television programs to the island. Given the popularity of Radio Marti, television programs surely would be an instant success.
- Expand the trade embargo against Cuba to Angola. Regulations on the books already prohibit commerce and financial transactions with "any territory . . . controlled or occupied by [Cuban] military, naval or police forces."
- Actively promote the redirection of trade by America's allies from Cuba to the developing democratic nations in the Caribbean region.

As for immigration problems involving Cuba, the most effective solution would be to close the interests section in Havana if the Cubans are unwilling to be more forthcoming.

For a decade, the United States has sought a less confrontational relationship with Havana. In 1975, Henry Kissinger said he saw "no virtue in perpetual antagonism." Mr. Castro's response was to send troops to Angola. President Jimmy Carter tried again, and Mr. Castro shipped 20,000 troops to Ethiopia, intensified operations in Central America and engineered the Mariel boatlift.

Even President Reagan made some effort in his first years in office, initiating high-level meetings between Cuban and American officials. Yet Mr. Castro still nurses the hostility he expressed in a letter from his guerrilla hideout in 1958: "When this war is over, I'll start a much longer and bigger war of my own: the war I am going to wage against the Americans. I realize that will be my true destiny."

In 1962, the United States assured the Soviet Union that it would not invade Cuba. These assurances have served Mr. Castro well, allowing him to consolidate his power at home and abroad. Why doesn't Washington give notice now that it no longer abides by that understanding? America need not commit itself to any particular course, but there is no reason to allow Mr. Castro to deploy thousands of troops overseas in the certainty of U.S. passivity.

Mr. Reagan's decision to strengthen the trade embargo is a good start, but it is hardly commensurate with Mr. Castro's provocations.

The writer is the executive director of The Cuban American National Foundation, a research and advocacy organization. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Weaker Duarte, Resolute Left Hurt Outlook for Peace Talks

By Jorge G. Castaneda

WASHINGTON — The Salvadoran government and the leftist insurgents agreed last month in Mexico City to hold a third round of talks in the village of Cesori on Sept. 19. This sounds encouraging; but the talks probably will advance no further than the earlier ones.

There are two reasons for this. The most important one involves the military and political situation in El Salvador. Despite U.S. optimism, the military stalemate has not changed in the government's favor. The guerrillas continue to inflict heavy casualties. And they have proved capable of concentrating troop strength and attacking army strongholds.

Successful negotiations would require a weakened insurgency, a triumphant Salvadoran Army or a politically strengthened Duarte. The first two alternatives are not in sight. The army has made progress, and its morale is up, but the leftists have extended their radius of action to areas previously untouched and are no nearer defeat than before.

The second reason for pessimism is that Mr. Duarte seems to be less in control than before. In private, the insurgent representatives at the Mexico City meeting say they were struck by the difficulties the government delegation faced each time a decision had to be made during the talks. The two sides were not able to agree on an agenda for this month's talks, nor could they reach agreement on a prisoner exchange that was to be negotiated in a parallel set of talks in Mexico City.

Mr. Duarte is more than ever caught in the cross fire between his right wing, the army and the Reagan administration, which oppose any concessions to the guerrillas, and a remarkably resurgent urban trade union movement, which exerts pressure on Mr. Duarte to end the war and improve the desperate straits the economy is in.

So the war in El Salvador continues with no end in sight. And there will not be one until either side begins to overpower the other, or until the United States decides that it can live with the outcome of real negotiations between the two sides, whatever that may be..

The writer, a professor of political science at the National University of Mexico, is currently a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This is from a longer article in the Los Angeles Times.

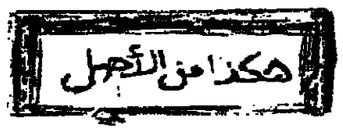
IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Szechuan 'Safe'

PEKING — Government despatches from Chengtu confirm the Herald's report of an attack upon the Viceroy's Yamen, and the fact that the rebels were repulsed and the leaders executed. The losses on both sides are concealed. Despite official declarations that the trouble is ended, the army and general staff are concentrating, and at Hupeh, Hunan and Yunan, three points on the Szechuan border, troops are ready to be sent in if necessary. The Wai-Wu-Pu assures the legations that Szechuan, outside of Chengtu, is not disturbed and that there is no cause for anxiety concerning fleeing foreigners. These foreigners are believed to be coming out, via Kianting-Fu, where there are two British gunboats and a German warship. In Chungking, troops are patrolling and quiet has been restored [after protests against government control of railways in Szechuan.]

1936: Communists Held

ROME — The Fascist government has discovered and smashed a large Communist organization with headquarters in Rome and branches at Leghorn, Grosseto and other towns in Tuscany, it was learned [on Sept. 10]. The government is making an effort to maintain strict secrecy but the United Press was informed that all Communist ringleaders, some of whom are understood to hold high official positions in the Fascist party, have been arrested and confined to jail in Rome pending their trial. Several score of workmen belonging to the organization have also been arrested. The discovery was effected by the Ovra — the voluntary organization for the repression of anti-Fascist movements — which raided the Rome headquarters of the Communist group. The government has denied that any plot had been uncovered, or that arrests had been made.



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OPINION

A Star Is Born as Democrats Enlist Aid of Show Business

By Tom Wicker

LOS ANGELES — President Reagan may be the biggest money-raising star on the political circuit, but for once the Democrats matched or maybe even topped him here last weekend, with a superstar of their own: Barbra Streisand, singing in public for the first time in six years.

Mr. Reagan rang up close to $1.5 million at a $1,000-a-plate dinner for 1,500 people on behalf of Representative Ed Zschau, the Republican candidate for the seat of California's Democratic senator, Alan Cranston.

But for Miss Streisand's performance in an outdoor amphitheater constructed at her secluded ranch in Malibu, 250 couples paid $5,000 each. With other revenues, that brought the Democratic

Streisand packed them in at $5,000 a couple.

box office take to an estimated $1.5 million too, benefiting Mr. Cranston and five other senatorial candidates.

A video recording of the evening — which included a monologue by the comedian Robin Williams (Mr. Reagan, he observed, was "Disney's last wish") — may be produced. Its profits could run to more millions, which a foundation formed by Miss Streisand could use to finance voter registration, anti-nuclear activities and the like. Under federal law, the video revenues could not be used to support political candidates.

The weekend in Los Angeles might have set some kind of record for political fund-raising — an activity of crucial political importance in the expensive age of television, but one that is tending to entangle politics more and more with show business and big money. Nowhere do these elements tap into each other more naturally than in Los Angeles.

The Democrats' weekend coup was organized primarily by the Hollywood Women's Political Committee but actually came about because of the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl. When she read of it, Miss Streisand told an audience of some of Hollywood's prettiest faces, biggest names and fattest wallets, "I realized we are all downwind."

She asked friends, nuclear experts and political activists for advice on what she might do to help avert the nuclear dangers symbolized by Chernobyl. The consultations resulted in her decision to sing again in public — for only the fourth time in 20 years — to dramatize the issue and with the practical object of raising money to help Democrats regain control of the Senate.

The profits from the concert will support Mr. Cranston's re-election campaign and that of Senator Pat Leahy in Vermont, as well as the Senate bids of Representatives Tim Wirth in Colorado, Bob Edgar in Pennsylvania, Tom Daschle in South Dakota and the winner of a Democratic primary in Maryland.

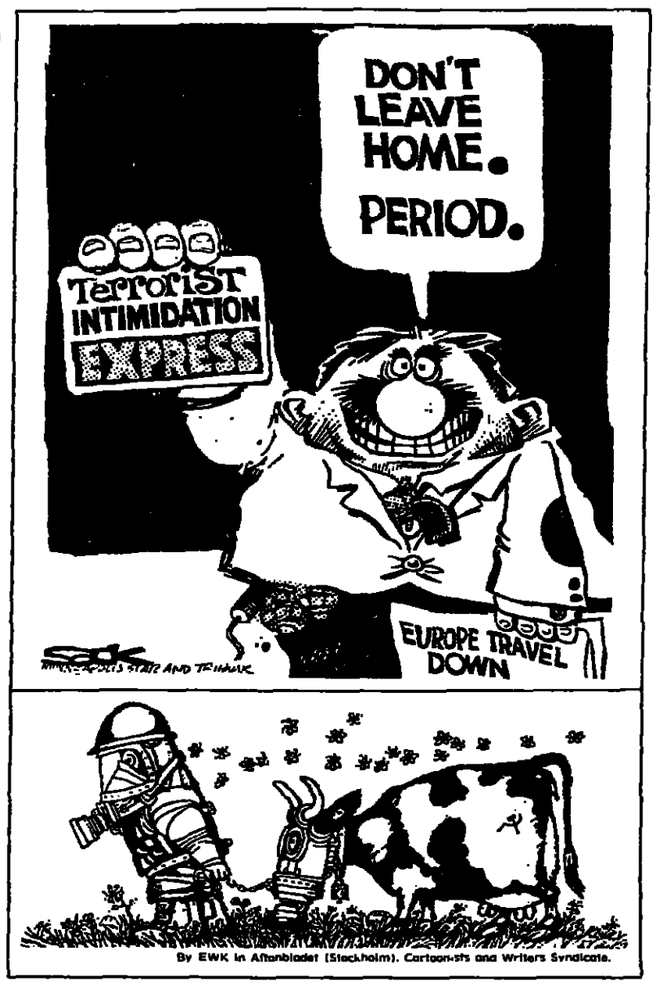
All except Mr. Leahy and the Maryland candidates were present at Miss Streisand's elaborate but well-hidden ranch; at a dinner catered by the posh restaurant Spago and served at tables on the star's tennis court, they were fulsomely introduced by former Representative Barbara Jordan of Texas. Other leading Democrats wandered among the Hollywood notables who crowded the manicured ranch grounds and ogled Miss Streisand's five separate houses.

The near-reverence in which show business holds the reclusive singer made possible a ticket price staggering even for the rich movie and television enclave. The opening of her ranch ("Temple Beth Malibu," Mr. Williams called it) guaranteed the evening's aura of exclusivity; and the event probably was sold out as much because "it was the place to be" as because of its political significance. Even some known Republicans put down their $5,000, and some in the audience probably shelled out for the Reagan dinner too. Political money is often nonpartisan, but that makes it no less welcome to either side.

But Mr. Williams and Miss Streisand never wavered from the evening's theme. The comedian mercilessly imitated the president ("What would this country be without this great land of ours?") and his nominee for chief justice, William Rehnquist ("Will I be allowed to have a hood on my new robe?"). Besides her frequent references to the nuclear danger, Miss Streisand appended to her standard "Send in the Clowns" a satirical version dedicated to the administration: "Send Home the Clowns."

As if inspired by the closeness of her audience, the beautiful setting and the cause that brought her back to the stage, Miss Streisand's presence and singing, mostly numbers identified with her ("People," "The Way We Were"), moved the producer and activist Norman Lear to say that he had never seen "such a magnificent theatrical performance." The applause suggested that even at $2,500 a head, and whatever their political bent, those who heard her thought they got their money's worth.

The New York Times.



Screenplays: The Romance Is Hard to Resist

By John Sacret Young

WASHINGTON — Everybody is writing a screenplay.

There is a gas pump jockey I met and a plumber who calls the Hollywood Hills the Swish Alps and a car salesman at Felix Chevrolet nicknamed "The Shoe." There is a huge woman who lives in El Monte, California, a psychic who is convinced a dead man has ordained her to do it. There is an actress whose day has passed and whose eyes, lifted and tucked, are buried in makeup. She has started her own production company so she can control what she no longer has the power to control.

They are just the beginning and they are not the first. There was a waitress who sold hers, and after it became a huge hit she was killed in her new Porsche on the Pacific Coast Highway. There was John Cheever, who won the Pulitzer and every other American prize for stories and still worried over his.

Everybody is writing a screenplay.

The pursuit makes a certain sense in Los Angeles, the home of Hollywood, which Frank Lloyd Wright described as the place where all the loose nuts and bolts fall. But increasingly the writers stem from Ohio or Georgia or Idaho. They have famous names like Philip Roth and Gore Vidal and Robert Stone, and they also are unknown.

Why did Mr. Cheever, whose dark radiance and lapidary effects are blessedly unlike screenplays, struggle in his last years over one? Why does Bob Woodward, with both fame and fortune as an investigative journalist, co-author a television movie? Why does a man called Bill Kearney track my mother down first thing on a Sunday morning even before she has a chance to read an article in the Newark Star Ledger mentioning my name and the New Jersey town I come from? In one of his subsequent letters to me, Bill Kearney wrote:

"I know your (sic) busy and I don't want to be a bother to you, but I'm a very unhappy man and I pray (two underlines) every day that I succeed in my efforts as a writer.

"P.S. I just finished my first book. I think it's very good. I'm sending a copy to Morman (sic) Mailer because he has read some of my other material and has given me some favorable comments."

The first script Bill Kearney sent me, "The Flying Car," was a comedy-fantasy and I didn't feel qualified to critique it. When I wrote him so, he immediately fired a letter back:

"I don't want to take advantage of your kindness but I wrote a Walter Matthau type comedy that my toughest

MEANWHILE

critics love. Could I send you this one last script?"

Except it wasn't the last. There was another after it, and likely there could have been more.

Once upon a time it was the novel that held such an aura. The news is long since out that books don't spawn Hemingways much anymore and by and large don't sell and aren't read and seldom define a time or cut along any leading edge. They've lost the magic.

The romance of the screenplay, however, abounds. Occasionally beleaguered, bearing little relation to art and lots to commerce, it's always on the change but somehow survives unscathed. That big screen. The stars. The chair with your name on it.

The fantasy finds fuel in such talk as "schmooz," "taking a meeting with Streisand," "doing lunch with Sly." We see their glowing faces in People magazine and revere them and trash them and voyeuristically want their splendid lives — at least to rub elbows, hobnob with them, be part, belong.

There's more. There's the riches. We don't know exactly how much there is (it may well be best we don't) but it pales beside what any hot mergers-and-acquisitions boy at Morgan Stanley can bring home. It dovetails neatly into the sweepstakes instinct in all of us, the possibility of the long shot coming home. The rainbow and the pot of gold.

These forces are very powerful, yet they do not reach the heart of the matter. Inside all of us lurks this yen. How often I hear this: "I've got a story to tell, if only I could write, if only I had the time to sit down and do it." I become their audience and possible ghostwriter.

In the need to tell and to be heard crouch our deepest wishes and dreams, and our faith in our uniqueness. These are the stakes. We keep telling our story, whatever it is, to ourselves and to whoever will listen, adapting it and altering it, polishing and planishing it, making it up as we go along, truth and fiction.

We think if only we sold our screenplay, we would gain a little piece of immortality and understand the meaning of the story that haunts us and is perhaps the best of ourselves.

As stars of our own stories we tend to forget, though, that the screenwriter is not the star of the movies. "Guess who the Polish actress slept with when she came to town?" is how the joke goes in Hollywood. The prayer is to get a script made. To do that these days, it takes a Robert Redford. But get him and it is no longer ours. It is Robert Redford's and it will be rewritten, probably not by us.

In March at the Academy Awards, the winners for best screenplay for "Witness," Oscars in hand, confessed that the movie bore scant resemblance to their screenplay. They couldn't hide their vitriol toward the director.

What perhaps these two men and this woman did not see is that in some way their gripe is always the case. Even if the screenwriter were king rather than pawn, there's a catch: Get it done, as gem or as trash, and still it gets away. We'll just have to write it again.

The instinct remains, along with the dissatisfaction. Our stories heckle us as they bold out salvation, and what they promise they don't so easily deliver. Our stories are never perfectly told.

So we return like F. Scott Fitzgerald often did to Hollywood, and like his character Jay Gatsby did to the place where he first picked out the green light at the end of Daisy Buchanan's dock and his dream seemed so close that he could hardly fail to grasp it.

Everybody is writing a screenplay.

The author wrote the screenplays for "Testament," and television's "A Rumor of War." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet Union Held Me, Too

Regarding the editorial "The Journalist as Hostage" (Sept. 4):

The editorial contains an inaccuracy. It is untrue that no Western writer since Stalin's death in 1953 has been thrown even temporarily into prison. Though I was much more lightly treated than Nicholas Daniloff. I was detained in a police cell for 24 hours on July 3-4, 1978 at the frontier town of Chop and, after a lengthy interrogation found guilty of the criminal offense of "Anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and expelled.

During that time I was prevented from communicating with our consul and on my return the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office made an official protest: This was never even acknowledged.

A few weeks later the then Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko affirmed publicly that the U.S.S.R. never breaks its engagements and The Times of London published a letter from me pointing to the discrepancy between what the Kremlin says and what it does.

The New York Times declares itself alarmed at what it perceives as "bureaucratic interests [taking] precedence over diplomacy and decency." We will never do sensible business with Moscow — as in the interests of all humanity we must — unless we first recognize that the Politburo's concept of decency is not the same as ours.

NORA BELOFF.
London.

An Unworkable Aid Policy

Regarding "A Right to Humanitarian Aid" (Other Comment, Sept. 4):

The resolution addressed to the UN secretary-general by the Copenhagen Symposium is well meant but impractical. There is no way to implement it without conflicting with another standard of politics: nonintervention in domestic affairs of sovereign states.

A policy that took literally the duty to safeguard the humanitarian rights of citizens in foreign countries would have to be flexible enough to include preventive measures, where an impending disaster can be averted or loss of life minimized. What of those cases where the governments in these regions do not take, or refuse to take, appropriate steps to uphold the humanitarian rights of their own citizens? In such a case, an honest policy-maker must sacrifice the principle of nonintervention or that of safeguarding the rights of citizens of other governments.

MARK LARRIMORE.
Vienna.

U.S. Scientist Says Chernobyl Fallout Will Cause a Million Cases of Cancer

By Kristina Lindgren
Los Angeles Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — More than a million people exposed to fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident, inside the Soviet Union and elsewhere, will develop cancer, and about half will die, a University of California scientist and critic of nuclear energy has asserted.

Dr. John W. Gofman, professor emeritus of medical physics at University of California at Berkeley, predicted Tuesday that 424,300 people in the Soviet Union and 526,700 elsewhere, including other parts of Europe, would develop cancer over the next 40 years because of the Chernobyl accident.

In a research paper presented at a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Anaheim, Dr. Gofman predicted that 19,500 more could be expected to develop leukemia, while an unknown number of others would develop thyroid and other cancers.

Dr. Gofman, a physician and expert in the health effects of low-level radiation, has consistently estimated the cancer and death rate resulting from Chernobyl to be higher than have other experts. He said Tuesday that recent projections of 5,000 to 24,000 deaths in the Soviet Union were grossly underestimated because of false assumptions about the minimal effect of low-level radiation.

Less than a month after the accident, Dr. Gofman estimated that at least 32,900 people in Scandinavia and the rest of Europe could develop cancer because of the accident and that about half of those could die.

Those calculations were based on "spotty" initial levels measured outside the Soviet Union after the accident. Extrapolated for the area within the Soviet Union, Dr. Gofman also said in May that as many as 23,000 Soviet citizens eventually could die from radiation-induced cancer.

His assertions Tuesday, which are more than 1,200 times greater, are based on more detailed reports of levels measured over longer periods.

He said that his new estimates meant that Chernobyl would be the worst accident in history. Dr. Gofman worked on the Manhattan Project, developing the earliest atomic bombs during World War II.

David Harward, manager of environmental projects for the nuclear industry's Atomic Industrial Forum, said Tuesday that Dr. Gofman's estimates were out of step with those of the majority of international radiation experts.

The Soviet Union has reported 31 deaths from radiation exposure among workers at the Chernobyl plant. An explosion and fire on April 26 destroyed the 1,000-megawatt reactor and released radioactive wastes that were detectable over much of Europe and North America.

Officials for two international nuclear organizations projected in Vienna last month that 24,000 Soviet citizens eventually could die from cancer because of exposure to fallout from Chernobyl. Two days later, after Soviet and Western scientists reviewed radiation levels and the potential long-term risk, that estimate was revised to 5,000 deaths over the next 70 years.

■ Growing Number of Lists

Felicity Barringer of The New York Times reported from Kiev:

In Kiev and elsewhere in administrative centers of the Soviet republic of the Ukraine and neighboring Byelorussia, the Chernobyl nuclear disaster is leaving a legacy — of lists.

For months, the authorities have been compiling lists of evacuees. These are mainly in the custody of an investigative and administrative commissions formed in Kiev. But that is just the beginning.

With 135,000 evacuees, a recent issue of the Ukrainian Communist Party newspaper Pravda Ukrainy indicated that there were lists of war veterans and lists of pensioners and lists of those eligible for compensation. There are lists of those allowed to visit their evacuated homes; each family can send one person to visit their home once.

A family of five would receive 8,000 rubles for their home, or about $11,200 at the official exchange rate, and 11,500 rubles for other property.

The local courts have lists of looters, "although thankfully these are few," Pravda Ukrainy reported.

"They were just looking for *gorilka*," two mothers, using the Ukrainian word for vodka, told a court that was trying their sons. But the court had little inclination to distinguish between those entering evacuated homes in search of drink and those "seeking to profit when people, beset by misfortune, abandon their homes," the newspaper said.

The longest of the lists will be kept in Kiev by the largest of the new bureaucracies formed because of the nuclear plant disaster: the new Institute for Radiation Medicine. Its sole research subjects will be the 200,000 people exposed to radiation.

In an interview, Anatoli Y. Romanenko, the minister of health of the Ukraine and widely expected to be the director of the new institute, said its main task would be compiling and updating a computerized health registry of the 90,000 Ukrainians, 45,000 Belorussians and the thousands of cleanup workers exposed to small doses of radiation.

The institute will be the focal point of a decades-long study of how this radiation exposure relates to the development of benign and malignant tumors or to the mutation of human cells, Mr. Romanenko said.

He said the entire population of the 11-mile (18-kilometer) radius evacuation zone around the plant had health checks in the early days after the April 26 accident, with estimates made of how much radiation they had been exposed to.

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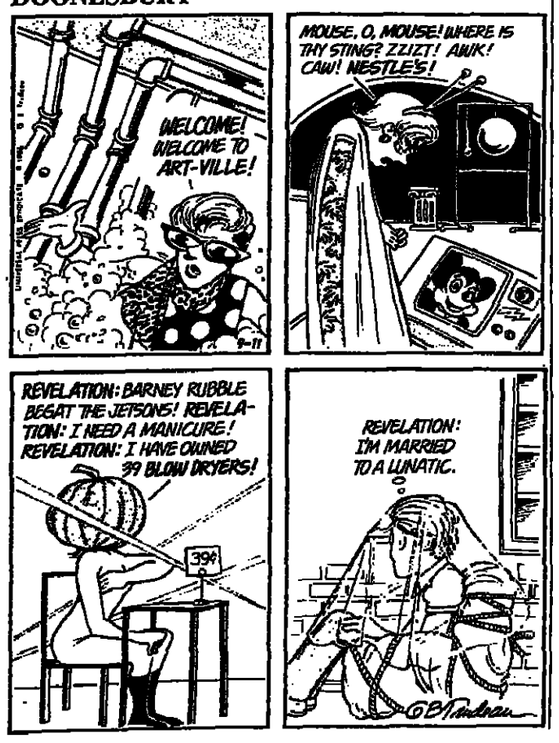

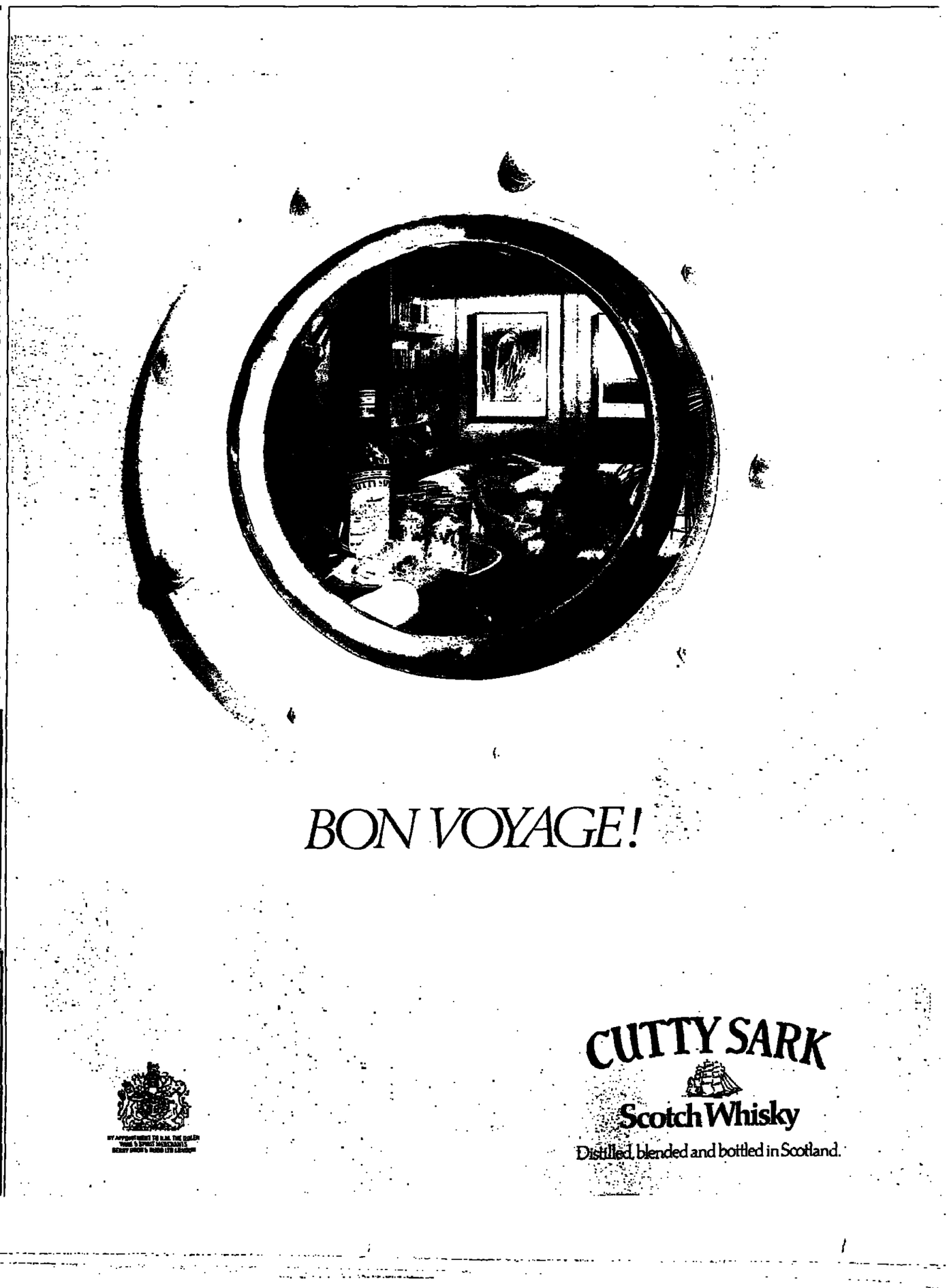

After 10 Years, Mao's Ideas Are Gone but Not Quite Forgotten

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Ten years after the death of Mao Zedong, his body still lies at the center of Beijing. But his doctrines no longer seem central to the new directions that China is taking.

Most of the thousands of people who visit Mao's mausoleum each day show little emotion for the leader who was once worshiped as a god in the Chinese capital.

"If Mao hadn't started the Cultural Revolution, we'd be a lot better off now," said one man, referring to the chaotic period of 1966 to 1976 when artists, scholars and other intellectuals were ruthlessly suppressed in an attempt to revitalize Maoist revolutionary values.

Some Chinese intellectuals who once might have been afraid to utter a single negative word about Mao now refer to him as an "old man" who knew nothing about economics, disrupted the country's modernization and subjected intellectuals to persecution in an attempt to regain power that was slipping away.

That anyone would speak up in this way is a sign of how much China has opened up to new ideas in the last 10 years. The Chinese in the cities are a much more assertive, disputatious, competitive and, in some ways, uncertain people.

Ask Chinese intellectuals what has changed most and they are likely to say that there is less fear.

"If Mao were alive today, you wouldn't be visiting my home," said a scientist who recently invited several foreigners to his Beijing apartment for an informal luncheon.

"Nowadays, I can complain about things," said a university lecturer in economics. "I can complain that prices are too high. I can even complain about more than that."

But the scientist and the lecturer both asked that their names not be disclosed, a sign that fears still linger. Many Chinese are reluctant to meet with foreign journalists or diplomats unless they have official approval.

Much has changed, yet much remains the same.

Despite new proposals for "democratizing" the decision-making process, a small number of people at the top of the Communist Party still make the most important decisions.

Despite a campaign begun three years ago to rid the party of bureaucracy and corruption, party cadres still resist changes that would encroach on their power and privileges.

Despite a proposed labor reform, now in its initial stages, which is supposed to provide both managers and workers with a greater freedom of choice in job assignments, the party still has the final word in assigning most jobs.

The official line on Mao set down by Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, and other party officials in a June 1981 party resolution is that as the great and indispensable leader of the revolution, he made contributions that far outweighed his errors.

But the resolution goes on in some detail to describe Mao's "grave mistakes" in both the Cultural Revolution and the Great Leap Forward of the 1950s.

While pledging to keep Mao's portrait on the Tiananmen gate in the center of Beijing forever, Mr. Deng has dismantled the myth of Mao.

Mr. Deng and other senior officials know the danger of trying to demolish the memory of Mao altogether. To do so would raise questions about the very legitimacy of Communist Party rule.

In certain pockets of the country and in certain segments of the People's Liberation Army, there is still a nostalgic attachment to the Maoist era. That sentiment is also believed to exist at certain middle and lower levels of the bureaucracy.

For now, that may be Mao's main legacy.

Certainly, among the younger generation in China's cities his memory is fading fast. Almost within the shadow of the mausoleum, the more daring of the young Chinese are dressing, bargaining and flirting in individualistic ways that would have shocked Mao.

The "mass look" favored by Mao is giving way to more variety, and not just in clothing. Mr. Deng and his allies have allowed something approaching a real debate over economics to take place in the press.

Professor Li Yining at Beijing University has been calling for the establishment of more enterprises controlled by stockholders, an idea that could have landed him in a prison camp in the Maoist era.

Mr. Deng has even spoken of the need to reform the political system, including a possible decentralization of power, although this idea appears to have encountered considerable resistance from high-level Communist Party conservatives.

He has encouraged cautious steps to create a legal system that would, in theory, provide China's citizens with a less arbitrary set of rules by which to live.

Chinese intellectuals say, however, that these steps have fallen short of changing the way authority is exercised. This is still a nation that operates not so much through laws as through personal relationships, they say.

But what Mr. Deng and his colleagues have accomplished is the easiest part of their reform program. They now face difficult issues, involving prices, wages, finances and labor contracts, for which neither Marx nor Mao was in a position to offer answers.

The Associated Press

Memorial Service In Istanbul

The Sephardic chief rabbi of Israel, Mordechai Eliahu, left, and Chief Rabbi David Asseo of Turkey joined mourners Wednesday at a funeral in Neve Shalom Synagogue for 21 Jews killed Saturday in the Istanbul synagogue by two Arab guerrillas.

Rebel Drive On Kabul Is Reported

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Moslem guerrillas are mounting a major offensive against the Afghan capital of Kabul, and Soviet and government forces are responding with waves of jets and tanks, according to government, guerrilla and diplomatic reports.

Guerrilla groups based in the Pakistani border city of Peshawar said Wednesday that their units had been locked in heavy fighting for the past week in the Paghman district, about 12 miles (20 kilometers) north of the capital. There was also fighting in Qarahbagh to the south of the city, they said.

"There is much fighting and the situation is not so good, but we have little information," said Mohammed Eshaq of the Yunis Khalis guerrilla group.

The Communist government of Afghanistan claimed in radio broadcasts Wednesday that its forces had defeated the guerrillas in the fighting in the Paghman district and inflicted heavy losses.

Western diplomatic sources reported Tuesday that there had been heavy fighting in Paghman since Sept. 4, and waves of jets had been seen bombing the hills as armored columns moved into the region under the cover of helicopter gunships.

Artillery and rocket forces had laid down enormous barrages and the city of Paghman had suffered considerable damage, they said.

Few reports were coming out of Afghanistan because of the long trip by foot for guerrilla couriers, but the various groups said it appeared that both sides were suffering considerable losses.

The Afghan Information Center in Peshawar said the guerrillas were mounting a series of rocket and mortar attacks on the capital and assaulting government defense positions around the city. The guerrilla attacks appeared to be well coordinated and prepared, officials at the center said.

Confusion Reportedly Delayed Hijackers' Capture

By Rone Tempest
Los Angeles Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — Seven different Pakistani officials were involved in making decisions and giving orders during last week's seizure of a Pan Am jumbo jet, according to government and diplomatic sources.

The resulting confusion apparently delayed the reaction by army commando units when the four hijackers began firing at the passengers, the sources said Tuesday.

The officials, including military and police commanders, elected leaders, the country's civil aviation director and the provincial governor, also failed to act on a warning from Pan Am executives that the plane's generator would probably fail.

When the generator ran out of fuel and the cabin lights dimmed, the hijackers apparently panicked and began shooting.

Confusion over who was in charge, in part caused by Pakistan's recent emergence from eight years of martial law, led to key communication failures and later to the circulation of misinformation about what happened in the last moments of the hijacking, the sources said.

While authorities here initially reported, for example, that army commandos had stormed aboard the aircraft and captured it immediately after the hijackers started firing, it has since become clear that the commandos did not approach the plane until from 3 to 15 minutes after the attack.

The passengers who escaped the plane by jumping off the wings or sliding down evacuation chutes were helped only by cabin attendants and, in at least one case, opened a door themselves.

The most glaring communication breakdown involved the generator, or auxiliary power unit, that provides lighting and air conditioning while a Boeing 747 is on the ground.

Officials of Pan American World Airways here and in the United States insist that they told some Pakistani officials at the airport that the power unit would fail sometime Friday evening, but other authorities said they were never advised.

Governor Jahandad Khan of Sind province said Tuesday that he had never been told of the possibility that the power unit would fail. He was the senior official at the airport during the 16 hours the hijacking was in progress.

The sudden failure of the power unit caught Governor Khan and some of the other officials by surprise. At the time, according to several sources, at least some of the commandos brought in to mount a rescue operation were a considerable distance away from the plane, carrying out a practice exercise on a Pakistan International Airlines 747.

"I think it was just a case of the right hand not knowing what the left hand was doing," a diplomatic source said.

All of the passengers interviewed here said they had seen no sign of commandos or policemen when they reached the ground.

"When we came out, there was nobody," said Clarence Maloney, 52, of Montclair, New Jersey.

Nonetheless, some Pakistan officials announced that the commandos, elements of the army's Special Operations Group under the command of Brigadier Tariq Mahmud, had stormed the plane and freed the passengers. Brigadier Mahmud said his commandos arrived at the plane two minutes after the hijackers opened fire.

Air Marshal Khurshid Awan Mirza, Pakistan's director of civil aviation, who served as official spokesman during the incident, said the power unit failure and the consequent dimming of the lights had been the signal for army commando units to advance.

Marshal Mirza also said the commandos had killed two of the hijackers.

The next day, another official, Brigadier Tariq Rafi, the commander of the airport security force, said none of the hijackers had been killed.

"The problem is we had too many versions from various authorities," said Wajid Shamsul Hasan, editor of the Karachi newspaper the Daily Mail and one of the many journalists trying to sort out the contradictions.

According to Mr. Hasan, much of the misinformation might be attributed to a scramble to take credit for what appeared at first to be a successful rescue mission.

"I think they thought they had done something big with minimal casualties," Mr. Hasan said, "and then, when they came to know the number of injured and dead, they began to have afterthoughts."

The officials involved in the hijacking often offered directly contradictory reports on the same events, perhaps another sign that the line of command had become blurred.

Brigadier Mahmud said it had taken only two minutes for commandos to arrive after the hijackers began shooting. Governor Khan said Tuesday that the actual response time had been six to seven minutes.

Marshal Mirza first said that the commandos had arrived almost immediately; later he contended that they had been as much as 15 minutes late. Two days after the incident, he said they had been on the scene after three minutes and denied making all of his previous statements.

In addition to Brigadier Rafi, other officials involved in making decisions and giving orders in the course of the incident were Lieutenant General Ahmad Shamim, army corps commander for the Karachi district; Chief Minister Jhous Ali Shah, the senior elected official of Sind province; and Zain Noorani, the minister of state for foreign affairs.

Mr. Noorani and Mr. Ali Shah were in Sukkur, 200 miles (325 kilometers) north of Karachi, when the hijacking took place. They flew immediately to Karachi to help decide how to deal with it.

Burma's Leader Visits Japan

United Press International

TOKYO — Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha of Burma began an 8-day visit here Wednesday to discuss trade and economic cooperation, the first official trip to Japan by a Burmese prime minister since 1955.

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SCIENCE

Crop Science Yields An Era of Abundance

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Scientific and technical advances in agriculture have yielded an era when harvests are outpacing population growth, resulting in unprecedented food abundance.

From 1960 to 1986, the amount of land on which grain was planted grew by less than 11 percent. Yet in the same period, improvements in crops and planting practices more than doubled grain harvests. This year, grain production is expected to total roughly 1.66 billion metric tons, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This is not to say that all people are well fed. Africa provides grim reminders that the world has not solved its hunger problem. Inefficient distribution of food and inequities in income leave many without enough to eat. But today hunger is less the result of absolute food shortages than of political situations and policy decisions.

Many experts say the era of abundance has brought widespread economic disruption among farmers in the United States and in other nations dependent on farm exports. But Robert Paarlberg, a political scientist at Harvard University, is among those who believe this disruption is due more to food distribution problems and slow income growth in the underdeveloped countries than to abundant production.

Since 1950, rice yields in Asia have doubled, farmers in Europe can produce three times as much wheat per acre (per 0.4 hectare), and corn yields in the United States have almost tripled.

FOOD production in developing countries has been increasing by 4.4 percent annually, says the U.S. State Department — faster than in the developed world and more than twice the rate of population growth. Dozens of countries once on the verge of famine are now self-sufficient in grain production. Even Bangladesh, which once seemed doomed to perennial malnutrition, has become self-sufficient in food. India, which suffered a famine in 1965-67, exports food.

Experts say agriculture worldwide is in the middle of a third production revolution. The first was the change from animal to mechanical power that occurred in the first four decades of this century in the developed countries and that is still going on in underdeveloped lands. The second was the creation and widespread use of pesticides, fertilizers and other farm chemicals after World War II.

The third revolution, these experts say, is in improved plant genetics. Breeders have used many techniques, including genetic engineering, to produce crops that grow faster, are less expensive to plant and have better defenses against insects, diseases and harsh weather.

"This revolution could be considerably more powerful than the two that preceded it," said Dennis T. Avery, a State Department agriculture analyst. "The first two farming revolutions affected mainly the more developed countries, perhaps 40 percent of the world's arable land and one-fourth of its population. The plant genetics revolution is affecting 90 percent of the land, and 4.5 billion people. Seeds are better. They are easier to develop. And farmers have little trouble using them."

As use of these and other new techniques of biotechnology increases, production capacity is expected to expand even faster. For example, corn breeders are using recently developed tissue culture techniques in which they subject cells from immature corn kernels to toxic agents such as herbicides. If a cell mutates to become resistant to the herbicide it will keep reproducing, and can ultimately be grown into plants that will produce more kernels with that resistance.

Dr. Nicholas M. Frey, director of biotechnical research at Pioneer Hi-bred International, the world's largest developer of seed corn, said researchers had also introduced into tomato and other plants bacterial genes that produce a protein toxic to insects.

Scientists also are gaining greater understanding of the biology of soils, particularly in tropical and semi-tropical regions. They are working with breeders to design crops for specific areas.

Over the last eight years, for example, Brazil has opened to soybean and grain production more than a million acres a year in troublesome soil on the central Cerrado Plateau, according to the State Department.

Varieties of corn developed to resist cool weather and mature three weeks earlier than conventional hybrids have allowed Argentina's farmers to begin planting large corn fields closer to the South Pole. These varieties have pushed the North American corn belt 250 miles north in the last decade. Corn farmers in the Middle West are expected to average a record 120 bushels (4,224 liters) an acre this year, nearly five times the average yields in the mid-1930s. Some farmers may average 300 bushels an acre.

East Germany and the Soviet Union are experimenting with these short-season corn varieties in the hope of lessening the need for imported corn for livestock. And British farmers began planting in 1979 a new variety of winter barley that by 1983 was raising annual yields by a million metric tons, an amount equal to 2.1 percent of Europe's total barley crop.

Farmers in the European Community recently started planting a new winter wheat variety that has produced crops that are 20 percent larger than before. And several American companies have introduced new hybrid wheat varieties in the last three years.

Dr. Brett Carver, a wheat breeder at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, said the hybrids increased yields by 30 percent in some areas, and Oklahoma farmers are expected to plant the new varieties on 250,000 acres, 5 percent of the state's wheat acreage.

Roughly 55 percent of the world's rice lands are now planted with high-yielding varieties developed by the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines and first introduced in Asia in the mid-1960s. The new varieties helped China's agricultural production to soar 50 percent since 1978. Indonesia, the world's largest rice importer five years ago, is now expecting its third surplus in a row.

Along with new rice varieties, Indian farmers raise high-yielding wheat varieties developed in Mexico by the American scientist and Nobel-laureate Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, considered the father of what is commonly known as the Green Revolution. Dr. Borlaug crossed American and Central American varieties of wheat with Japanese lines to produce plants that concentrated their biological energies into producing kernels instead of growing tall. Nearly half the planet's wheat acreage is planted in high-yielding varieties.

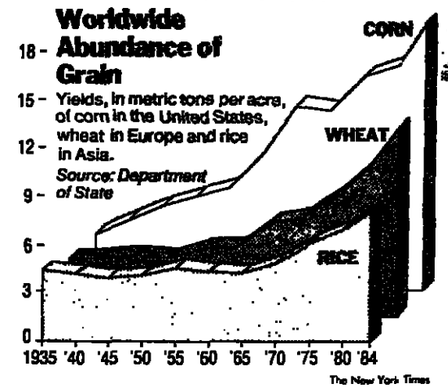
The abundance comes only seven years after population experts and crop specialists, at a United Nations conference in Rome, speculated about which continent would starve first. One of the few specialists who saw that these concerns were unwarranted was Dr. Alan M. Strout, an agricultural economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In a paper prepared for the conference, held in 1979 by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, Dr. Strout correctly predicted that farmers would soon be producing more than enough food. "As I worked on the paper, I saw a trend that was so powerful it could not be ignored," Dr. Strout said.

Still, 35 million people, mostly children, die from hunger-related illnesses each year, and 700 million other people are malnourished, World Bank and other studies show. Many of them are in Africa, in areas ravaged by drought and civil war. And authorities on international agriculture worry that the planet's food surpluses could vanish within months if persistent bad weather or crop failures occurred in one of the world's important farming regions.

United Press International [top]

Prolific grain harvests have not solved the hunger problem.



IN BRIEF

Study May Cut Future Quake Damage

BRISTOL, England (UPI) — Research of Mexico's 1985 killer quakes indicates that detailed analyses of the geology of major cities in earthquake zones may lead to minimizing damage caused by tremors, the British Association for the Advancement of Science was told last week.

Martin Degg, research associate at the University of Nottingham, said his findings focus attention on "the important phenomenon" of resonance between buildings and the subsoil on which they are built. "Vulnerability to shaking is considerably increased when the resonance period of the subsoil and that of the structure coincide," he said.

Mr. Degg said his Mexico research also highlights the influence the subsoil can exert in amplifying earthquake shock waves and in tuning them to a particular frequency of vibration.

Cancer Feared From Ozone Erosion

NEW YORK (UPI) — The continuing release of Freon-type gases could damage enough of the ozone radiation shield in the upper atmosphere to cause 1.4 million cases of skin cancer over the next 40 years, the Environmental Defense Fund has predicted.

The group also predicted that 3 percent of the world's cotton crop could be destroyed by ultraviolet radiation from the sun over the same period and millions of dollars worth of plastics could be damaged annually. The fragile layer of ozone 10 to 30 miles high is threatened by an upswing in the world production of the gases known technically as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), despite legislation in the United States banning their use in aerosol sprays, said Daniel J. Dudek, author of the Environmental Defense Fund report.

2 New, Small Saturn Moons Detected

NEW YORK (AP) — Scientists have detected evidence of two new moons among Saturn's rings. Researchers say the moons may have helped furnish the icy material that forms the rings around that planet.

"I think it's significant in terms of the dynamics and the evolution of ring systems just to know there are large bodies in there," said G. Leonard Tyler of Stanford University's Center for Radar Astronomy, co-author of a report in last week's issue of the British journal Nature.

Such bodies "may be sources of some of the ring material," Mr. Tyler said, and the new finding "is a further clue as to how rings work." He also said he believes other moons still circle undetected among the rings. Another expert said moons may have helped keep Saturn's rings in place over the eons by replenishing ring material, but cautioned that the presence of the newly reported moons is not yet proven.

Drugs Aid in Breast Cancer Survival

CHICAGO (UPI) — In a study with important implications for thousands of women, researchers have reported that powerful anti-cancer drugs along with breast cancer surgery can delay relapse and boost survival rates over surgery alone.

The finding should settle a long-time dispute among doctors over whether chemotherapy provides additional benefits once the tumor is removed, said Dr. Thomas Chalmers of Harvard and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

The Harvard School of Public Health, pooling data from nearly 10,000 patients, found that relapse-free survival rates of operable breast cancer were 12.5 percent better at three years when chemotherapy was given in addition to the surgery.

Mars Lakes May Have Harbored Life

WASHINGTON (WP) — Studies comparing the warm lakes of Antarctica with similar-appearing lakes on Mars provide a boost for the theory that microbial life may once have lived there.

Researchers at the Ames Research Center of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration have begun to study pictures from the Viking spacecraft missions to Mars which suggest that large lakes once existed in the great canyons called the Valles Marineris, near the planet's equator. Now frozen and dry, the lakes show patterns at their edges that look like a layering of sedimentation.

If the observation is correct, it would suggest that the lakes once had water, the first requisite for the formation of life. Other recent findings of scientists studying life in Antarctica and elsewhere show that microbial life exists in the harshest environments, and even inside certain rocks.

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WALL STREET WATCH

Investing in Bankruptcies Pays Off for 2 Mutual Funds

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The stock market's plunge in July unnerved many money managers, but it spelled opportunity to Max L. Heine, the founder and president of Mutual Shares Corp. "We liked the type of merchandise that became available," he said in a recent interview.

As a result, Mutual Shares and its companion fund, Mutual Qualified Income Fund, spent $20 million in snapping up senior debentures of LTV Corp. with a par value of $50 million. This purchase was made after the nation's second-largest steelmaker filed for protection under the bankruptcy laws in mid-July.

> **"We felt the decline in the market would give us additional opportunities."**

The two no-load mutual funds, with net assets totaling $1.8 billion, have achieved an enviable record over the years by investing in bankruptcies, along with asset plays, exchange offers, mergers, spin-offs and other forms of corporate restructuring. Serving as portfolio managers for the funds are Mr. Heine, who is 75, and Michael F. Price, vice president, who is 35.

On Feb. 1, the two funds stopped accepting money from new investment accounts because the portfolio managers saw only limited opportunities in a rapidly rising stock market. But the funds were reopened for investors on Aug. 1.

"We felt that the decline in the market would give us additional opportunities," Mr. Heine said.

Storage Technology Corp. is a bankruptcy situation in which the funds have increased their substantial stake. This supplier of high-performance computer peripheral subsystems filed for bankruptcy protection in October 1984. Storage Technology is now developing a plan of reorganization that, *it is hoped,* will be completed by the end of this year, according to Mr. Heine.

"Our funds own approximately 20 percent of the corporate indebtedness, which will be exchanged for cash, new bonds and common stock," he said.

IN JULY, the funds participated in the leveraged buyout of R.H. Macy & Co. by joining an investor group that includes members of Macy's senior management. The two mutual funds purchased 10 percent of the company's new privately held equity.

The funds have also been adding to their substantial positions in bonds of Manville Corp., formerly Johns-Manville Corp., which agreed in April to a revised plan of reorganization. Manville, now a manufacturing, mining and forest products company, filed for bankruptcy protection in 1982 after asbestos-related lawsuits were filed against it. The company discontinued asbestos fiber operations in 1983.

Few mutual funds make a practice of specializing in bankruptcies — and with good reason. This investing strategy requires special analytical skills and, often, a lot of patience.

"In bankruptcy situations, our approach in viewing assets is to put on bankers' glasses," Mr. Price said. "Asset value is our cushion and the common thread running through almost everything we do."

Mutual Shares is open to the public, while Mutual Qualified Income is tailored to institutional investors.

In strong stock markets, the funds often perform as relative laggards. Since the start of this year, for example, Mutual Shares shows a total return — market appreciation plus reinvested dividends — of 15.26 percent. Mutual Qualified Income's return is 14.39 percent. This compares with a return of 22.56 percent for the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index.

But over a longer stretch, both funds have handily outperformed the general market, according to Lipper Analytical Services. For the 10 years ended June 30, 1986, Mutual Shares has a total return of 653.42 percent, against 292.48 percent for the S&P 500. Mutual Qualified Income, a newer fund, shows a total return of 169.58 percent for the five years ended June 30, compared with 142.09 percent for the broad market index.

A more recent addition to the fund family is the Mutual

See FUNDS, Page 15

Australia Rating Lowered

Moody's Cites Long-Term Debt

Reuters

NEW YORK — Moody's Investors Service Inc. said Wednesday that it had lowered its rating on the Commonwealth of Australia's 6 billion dollars ($3.68 billion) of long-term debt, to AA-1 from AAA.

Moody's emphasized that Australia's internal credit quality remains strong, but said a variety of economic and structural weaknesses have made the country less flexible in servicing long-term external debt for the next 5 to 10 years.

Continued weakness in world commodity prices and oversupply in raw materials could place substantial pressure on Australia's foreign-currency earnings, the agency said. More than three-quarters of Australia's external earnings now stem from the export of farm commodities and minerals.

Moody's said that Australia's overseas debt had risen rapidly in the past several years from $18 billion in 1981 to $59 billion.

It said it thought that continued shortages in foreign-currency earnings would result in further external borrowings.

Moody's ratings on the external long-term debt of Australian Industry Development Corp., Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Qantas Airways Ltd. — all guaranteed by the commonwealth — were also lowered to AA-1 from AAA.

By contrast, the rating for all commonwealth-guaranteed short-term debt remains at prime-1, Moody's highest credit grade.

Recent measures by the Australian government to reduce public spending are a step in the right direction, Moody's said, but they are not likely to be enough to stop the growth in debt.

It said the downgrading also reflected several domestic factors, including stubbornly high inflation and unemployment.

Moody's cited several positive recent steps, including liberalization of controls on direct investment, the floating of the Australian dollar and tax reform.

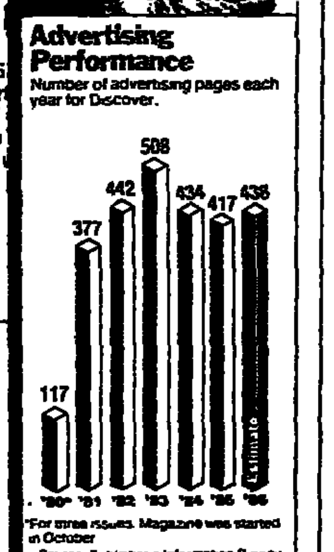
These should eventually lead to a more balanced economy, the agency said, but their effects are still too uncertain to warrant the AAA rating.

On the positive side, Moody's said many fundamental factors bode well for Australia's long-term credit quality, including the nation's political stability.

Time Inc. Fights to Save Discover

Pours Resources And Reputation Into Magazine

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service



NYT

Cover of the September issue of Discover, which indicates the purchase of a rival, Science 86.

NEW YORK — Time Inc.'s ill-fated TV-Cable Week may have grabbed all the publicity a few years back with its $47 million in losses, but another Time publication, Discover, has been a disappointment too. In the six years since it was introduced, losses from the monthly science magazine have mounted to an estimated $40 million.

Nevertheless Time, whose reputation in magazine publishing was virtually untarnished until it shut down the fledgling TV-Cable Week in 1983, seems determined this time not to give in.

In a commitment recalling its experience with Sports Illustrated, which lost money for 11 years before generating profits, the giant publisher has done everything it can to turn Discover into a profitable late bloomer.

Over the last two years, Time has brought in a new managing editor, Gilbert Rogin, and livened up the magazine's editorial approach. And in its most controversial — and costliest — move, it spent close to $8 million to buy up the subscriber lists of two failing rivals in the overcrowded science field: Science 86, owned by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Science Digest, a Hearst publication.

That investment has brought criticism from some quarters of the publishing industry that Time is relying more on its financial clout than its publishing expertise to help Discover survive.

"I know people look at it that way," said Discover's publisher, James B. Hayes. "Of course, you never like to see people saying there goes big old Time Inc. buying up all those little guys. But we bought Science 86. The other guy went out of business and came to us. Whatever negative criticism there has been will be forgotten. People are that way."

Mr. Hayes is convinced that Discover's new editorial strategy — a breezier mix of topical articles dressed up with flashier pictures and graphics — will be the basis of its success. The shift is already evident in such recent cover headlines as: "Beyond Crack: The Growing Peril of Designer Drugs," "How Good Is Soviet Science?" and "Orgasms: What Are They? Why Do We Have Them?"

Until the switch a year ago, Discover had been billed as a newsmagazine of science, featuring such stories as "Computerizing the Movies" and "UFO Mystery: Explaining the Hudson Valley Sightings."

"It was more didactic; it was something like a teaching aid," said Mr. Rogin, who joined Discover after a long career at Sports Illustrated. "Now we're trying to be a mature magazine that can be occasionally irreverent but is always authoritative."

The approach has the strong backing of Henry A. Grunwald, editor in chief of Time Inc. "He has gone out on the limb to support us," Mr. Hayes said, recalling, for example, a letter from Mr. Grunwald to several hundred advertisers.

Analysts noted that the new strategy was aimed at a mass-market readership that is less interested in the technical aspects of science covered in Scientific American or the more offbeat approach of Omni, the magazine's key remaining competitors. Scientific American was recently sold to a West German publishing company and Omni is owned by Penthouse.

But there is no guarantee that Discover will succeed. In January 1985, it dropped its rate base — which determines what advertisers will pay — to 850,000 copies, from 935,000. The magazine's circulation, at 924,000, now exceeds the January 1985 figure, but is still below its high of 990,000, reached in 1984.

Although buying the subscriber lists from Science 86 and Science Digest will help, Martin Yazmir, head of Polaris Research, a marketing research firm, warned: "Traditionally, subscribers acquired through subscription lists do not tend to stay with the new magazine. The falloff rate tends to be very high."

In any case, circulation is not the foremost problem. "We are not dealing with a reluctant consumer but with a reluctant advertiser," Mr. Hayes said, referring to the drop in computer advertising, among other sectors, that has hurt all the publications in the science field. Time declined to comment on analyst estimates

See DISCOVER, Page 15

Switzerland Cuts Taxes to Boost Banks

Reuters

BERNE — Switzerland gave its banks a boost Wednesday with a series of tax changes aimed at winning business back from London, Luxembourg and other financial centers.

The Swiss Finance Ministry issued a decree ending the tax on gold sales and on interest paid on longer-term deposits that banks make with each other, effective Oct. 1.

It also halved the tax that bank customers would have to pay to buy bonds issued abroad in currencies other than the Swiss franc.

"The measures should help to promote Switzerland as a financial center without substantially burdening the federal budget," the ministry said.

Bankers welcomed the changes, but said they would be only a modest help to business. They argue that the duty on purchases of bonds and shares is the biggest tax problem for their business, and that was left intact, at least for the time being.

At the core of the changes was the elimination of sales tax on purchases of gold bullion and coins, which had brought in revenue of 35 million Swiss francs ($21 million) last year.

This tax — 6.3 percent for wholesale purchases and 9.3 percent for retail — was imposed in 1980, driving most physical gold business by Swiss banks out of the country. It also was a stumbling block to investment in gold by private Swiss citizens.

"The move would come into effect in time for the banks to do a big promotion of coins and small gold bars as an idea for Christmas presents this year," one dealer said.

Dietrich Forcart, partner in the private bank La Roche & Co. in Basel, said: "This is a good first step in the right direction, but it doesn't really go far enough."

Bankers have argued that it is more important to end the taxes charged on securities trading, particularly the tax now charged on any business done for foreign clients in foreign markets. Under current tax laws, Swiss banks are forced to handle such business at their offices overseas.

The tax on Eurobond issues purchased by Swiss investors would be cut to 0.15 percent, a reduction that bond market sources said would bring trading on the primary market in line with that of the secondary market.

"The whole thing is not as spectacular as it seems," one Euromarket specialist at a major Swiss bank said of the bond tax reduction. "We still have this tax which no other major financial center has."

Bankers in Switzerland have long complained that the Eurobond tax drove larger investors to London or Luxembourg, where transactions are tax free.

The ministry also eliminated the 35-percent tax for interbank deposits with maturities of more than 12 months. Eliminating it will simplify refinancing longer-term lending.

Money market dealers have contended that the tax was the main reason for the effective absence of a domestic money market.

A senior money market dealer said he did not foresee an immediate enlivening of the market.

Norway to Cut Exports of Oil To Boost Prices

Reuters

OSLO — Norway said Wednesday that it would cut its oil exports by 10 percent in November and December, joining efforts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to boost world prices.

The Oil and Energy Ministry said Norway would refine Royalty crude, oil produced for the government, and store it for "permanent emergency preparedness reserves." Norway produces about 880,000 barrels of oil a day.

Attention will now be focused on Britain, which produces about 2.5 million barrels of North Sea oil each day. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will confer Thursday with Norway's prime minister, Gro Harlem Bruntland, but the British have until now resisted calls to curb their output levels.

Oil prices fell below $10 a barrel in July from around $40 at the height of the market in the early 1980s, before recession and energy conservation cut demand. After OPEC said in August that it would cut production, the price firmed to about $15 a barrel. OPEC's output is reportedly around 17 million barrels daily.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates — *Sept. 10*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	ItL.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.2225	3.435	112.81 *	34.505 *	0.1626 *	—	5.445 *	138.82 *	150.40 y
Brussels(a)	42.46	62.995	20.7075	6.3335	3.0015 *	18.358	—	25.49	27.485 *
Frankfurt	2.0611	3.045	—	30.595 *	1.45 x	88.445 *	4.83 *	123.03 *	1.333 *
London (b)	1.4815	—	3.058	9.9985	2,106.00	3.4458	63.24	2.481	229.18
Milan	1,421.40	2,100.30	689.70	210.92	—	611.52	33.305	858.82	9.195
New York(c)	—	0.6745 #	2.064	6.7495	1,422.00	2.3225	42.715	1.6743	154.65
Paris	6.7395	9.952	3.2712	—	4.7425 x	2.9085	15.799 *	4.0385	4.362 *
Tokyo	155.55	229.90	75.33	23.06	10.94 *	66.79	363.84 *	92.67	—
Zurich	1.6728	2.4799	81.155 *	24.79 *	0.1176 *	71.865 *	3.9729 *	—	1.0824 *
1 ECU	1.0215	0.6902	2.1013	6.881	1,450.30	2.3703	43.5117	1.7024	157.631
1 SDR	1.20706	0.81696	2.48987	8.13489	1,716.38	2.8046	51.4922	2.0218	187.577

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 3 P.M.
(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.
(#) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.4825

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.9642	Fin. markka	4.92	Mex. peso	725.00	Soviet ruble	0.6803
Austral. $	1.6439	Greek drac.	138.25	Norw. krone	7.348	Span. peseta	135.25
Austr. schill.	14.47	Hong Kong $	7.8035	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	6.9325
Belg. fin. fr.	43.08	Indian rupee	12.61	Port. escudo	146.80	Taiwan $	36.87
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,134.00	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Thai baht	26.115
Canadian $	1.386	Irish £	0.7482	Sing. $	2.176	Turkish lira	686.15
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.488	S. Afr. rand	2.3906	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	7.791	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2926	S. Kor. won	878.30	Venez. boliv.	20.12
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.6045				

£ Sterling: 1.1097 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits — *Sept. 10*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 ⅞-6 ⅛	4½-4⅝	4½-4¾	10-10⅛	7⅛-7¼	7 ⅛-7 ⅜	6
2 months	5⅞-6	4 ½-4½	4½-4¾	9 ⅞-10 ⅛	7 ⅛-7 ⅜	7⅛-7¼	5 ⅞
3 months	5¾-5⅞	4 ⅜-4½	4⅝-4 ¾	9⅞-10	7¼-7⅜	7⅛-7¼	5⅞
6 months	5 ¾-5⅞	4 ⅜-4½	4 ⅝-4 ¾	9 ¾-9 ⅞	7⅜-7½	7-7⅛	5⅞
1 year	5 ⅞-6 ⅛	4 ⅜-4 ½	5⅛-5¼	9 ¾-9 ⅞	7⅝-7¾	6 ⅞-7⅛	5⅞

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Sept. 10*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Prime Rate	7½	7½
Broker Loan Rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
Federal Funds	5 11/16	5 11/16
Com Paper 90-179 days	5.45	5.44
3-month Treasury Bills	5.14	5.17
6-month Treasury Bills	5.32	5.31
3-month CD's	5.35	5.40
3-month CD's	5.40	5.45
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.45	4.50
1-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
3-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
6-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
1-month Interbank	7	7⅛
3-month Interbank	7	7⅛
6-month Interbank	7	n.a.
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	9¾	10
3-month Interbank	10	9 11/16
91-day Treasury Bill	9 11/16	9⅝
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4⅝	4⅝
3-month Interbank	4⅞	4⅞

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits — *Sept. 10*

1 month	5 ⅞ - 6 ⅛
2 months	5 ⅞ - 5 ⅞
3 months	5 ⅞ - 5 ⅞
6 months	5 ¾ - 5 ⅞
1 year	6 - 6⅛

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — *Sept. 10*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.29
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.642

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Sept. 10

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	408.13	409.63	— 3.37
Luxembourg	418.00	—	— 2.85
Paris (12.5 kilo)	410.47	410.73	+ 0.48
Zurich	410.00	417.50	+ 6.00
London	414.50	418.50	+ 9.25
New York	—	404.30	— 4.40

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

McDonnell, Airbus Fail To Set Pact

Reuters

TOULOUSE, France — Europe's Airbus Industrie consortium said Wednesday that it has failed to reach agreement with McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the United States on building a new long-range airliner.

But Airbus's president, Jean Pierson, said the two groups had not ruled out possible long-term cooperation in other areas.

Mr. Pierson said Airbus had rejected a suggestion by McDonnell Douglas that it scrap plans for its A-340 long-range airliner and cooperate on McDonnell's rival MD-11 project, a variant of the DC-10 wide-bodied airliner.

He said that, for antitrust reasons, Airbus had no intention of joining with McDonnell Douglas to compete against Boeing Co., the U.S. aerospace giant.

McDonnell Douglas and Airbus, which includes airplane companies in France, West Germany, Britain and Spain, regularly battle for the second-place spot in the lucrative business of selling planes to airlines around the world. Boeing is by far the industry leader.

Airbus and McDonnell Douglas had been in negotiations for several months. The talks focused on their plans to develop rival long-range aircraft for the 1990s to compete in a potentially tight market.

"No cooperation agreement has been reached with McDonnell Douglas," Mr. Pierson said. "There is no question of abandoning the A-340 program, as McDonnell Douglas wanted."

He added: "The European consortium must have a complete range of long- and medium-range aircraft."

Bundesbank May Cut Rate, Aides Say

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — West Germany's Bundesbank may lower interest rates soon, possibly before the regular meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington later this month, according to senior West German banking and government officials.

The officials, who are close to the Bundesbank's operations, said Tuesday that it remained unclear whether the cut would be part of a coordinated international action or whether Washington might respond by acceding to West German requests for a discussion of *how* to halt the dollar's slide.

They requested anonymity so as not to appear to publicly put pressure on the fiercely independent central bank. Bundesbank officials declined to comment on the remarks.

On the matter of coordinated cuts, the remarks appeared to conflict with comments by senior monetary officials who on Monday attended a regular meeting of central bankers of the Group of 10 nations at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland.

The central bankers indicated that the likelihood of a coordinated rate cut appeared to have receded, after reports of improved U.S. employment figures and markedly improved West German economic growth in the second quarter.

But the West German sources said a Bundesbank rate cut would have greater political than economic significance. Like most rate decisions by the Bundesbank, such a move would largely bring official levels in line with market rates, the sources pointed out.

The political importance, they said, would be in nudging the Reagan administration to agree to discuss steps to halt the dollar's slide, which has reduced the competitiveness of West German exports.

The Bundesbank's policy-setting council makes interest rate decisions only at its regular biweekly meetings. The central bank on Monday increased the money supply, improving the liquidity of the commercial banking system, at unchanged rate levels — a move suggesting that the Bundesbank would not lower rates at its meeting Thursday. That focused attention on the council's Sept. 25 meeting, the last before the IMF and World Bank gathering in Washington.

■ Bundesbank Silent

A Bundesbank spokesman had no comment Wednesday on a report in the Platow financial newsletter that Thursday's council meeting would make no change in monetary policy, Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

The newsletter also said the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, would not be at the council meeting on Sept. 25. Banking sources said a decision on policy change is virtually ruled out in his absence.

■ Sumita Sees No Change

The Bank of Japan governor, Satoshi Sumita, said Wednesday that he was not considering easing credit policy now, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

He said that growth in the money supply remained strong and the discount rate is at a record low of 3.5 percent. He again expressed concern about increases in stock and land prices in response to the previous easing of monetary policy.

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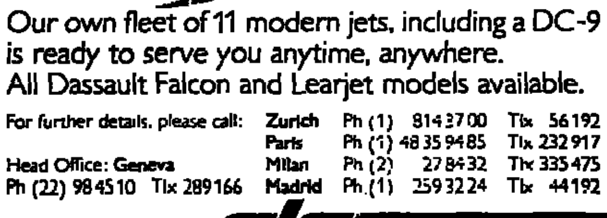

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WnAirL	88638	11¾	11½	11⅝	
IBM	17669	144½	142⅞	144⅛	+ ⅛
AT&T	16732	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
TexCm	15251	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
GerbPd	14739	52½	49½	51⅝	+5⅝
Viacm s	14695	34⅝	32¼	34⅝	+2⅜
USX Cp	11078	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ½
Exxon	10822	70¼	69¼	69⅞	+ ½
PepsiC s	10311	29⅛	28½	28⅝	—1⅛
Bevrly s	10212	16⅞	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
PacGE	10139	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
Mobil	10009	38	37	37¾	+ ⅜
OcciPet	8926	28⅝	28	28⅜	
LuckyS	8607	28⅝	27½	27⅞	+ ½
PhilMr s	8468	71⅛	70¾	70½	— ¼

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Prev. Close	Today Noon
Bonds	97.45	n.a.
Utilities	93.28	n.a.
Industrials	90.01	n.a.

Market Sales

NYSE 3 p.m. volume	119,250,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	165,852,020
Amex 3 p.m. volume	10,910,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,250,000
Prev. OTC 4 p.m. volume	120,105,800

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	637	656
Declined	979	995
Unchanged	400	383
Total Issues	2016	2034
New Highs	30	39
New Lows	16	14

NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	143.27	141.79	142.07	141.78
Industrials	163.97	162.37	162.61	162.42
Transp.	116.96	116.17	116.96	116.87
Utilities	77.37	76.62	76.74	76.37
Finance	152.30	150.42	150.64	150.05

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 9	272,032	582,984	1,807
Sept. 8	265,222	561,349	1,637
Sept. 5	295,838	609,112	7,251
Sept. 4	433,873	522,247	9,298
Sept. 3	228,154	512,712	4,532

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1885.49	1897.50	1863.05	1879.50 —	4.64
Trans	783.43	789.88	776.00	782.63 +	0.13
Util	211.41	213.33	209.38	211.35 +	0.88
Comp	732.05	737.31	723.99	730.49 —	0.50

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	229	224
Declined	362	349
Unchanged	226	248
Total Issues	817	821
New Highs	13	14
New Lows	17	14

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Industrials	277.18	273.67	274.41	274.13
Transp.	196.34	194.13	195.36	195.26
Utilities	118.24	116.51	116.93	116.93
Finance	29.26	28.78	28.89	28.84
SP 500	250.21	246.94	247.67	247.37
SP 100	—	—	235.44	234.81

NASDAQ Index

	Prev Close	Today 3 p.m.	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	349.55	346.82	380.14	294.50
Industrials	345.11	343.02	373.67	300.44
Finance	503.77	—	522.94	380.12
Insurance	447.61	—	459.10	347.83
Utilities	335.01	—	347.56	274.85
Banks	434.91	—	442.31	304.43
Transp.	327.40	—	326.64	272.17

Previous NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	627	620
Declined	1,027	1,556
Unchanged	850	2,219
Total Issues	2,504	4,395

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	35902	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ½
Wickes	19195	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
EchoB s	4516	21½	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
HmeSh s	4045	35⅛	31	31	—4⅛
HrnHar	3510	15⅞	13⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
HmeGp	3458	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
PierD s	3292	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
ImpOil g	3157	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
Action	2507	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Pentron	2071	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
WangB	1978	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
LorTel n	1891	22⅛	21	21⅝	+ ½
EvrJ A	1457	13¼	12	13⅛	+1⅛
FAusP n	1621	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
TofHPt g	1617	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
273.09	271.57	272.14	270.55

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Lower; Trading Moderate

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday in moderate trading. Traders said prices were being pressured by investors' uncertainties about the direction of interest rates and the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.94 to 1,880.20 at 3 P.M. Declines led advances by a 4-3 ratio an hour before the close.

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Volume at 3 P.M. was about 119.25 million shares, up slightly from 117.24 million in the same period Tuesday.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

"The market's been in a battle all day," said Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Mr. Groveman said that after three days of losses, the strength or weakness of Wednesday's close would be "pivotal." He cited support in the market at 1,860 on the Dow.

Western Airlines was the most active NYSE-listed issue and unchanged. The company announced Tuesday afternoon that it had accepted a $12.50-a-share acquisition bid from Delta. Delta was up slightly.

Texas Commerce Bancshares was up a bit.

Gerber Products was gaining. Quaker Oats said it had purchased 4.8 percent of Gerber's stock for investment purposes. Quaker Oats was up. It declared a 2-for-1 stock split and increased its quarterly dividend.

IBM was ahead. Elsewhere in the technology group, Burroughs, Honeywell and Digital Equipment were lower. Cray Research was up.

Some consumer-product issues were in retreat again after making small gains Tuesday as investors went bargain hunting. PepsiCo and RJR Nabisco were lower.

Pillsbury was ahead. It announced a 2-for-1 stock split after the market closed Tuesday.

Petroleum issues were mostly ahead after easing Tuesday. Mobil, Atlantic Richfield, Schlumberger and Exxon were ahead. Occidental Petroleum was off slightly.

Gold, Platinum Futures Drop in Profit-Taking

Reuters

NEW YORK — Gold and platinum futures plummeted late Wednesday in profit-taking in New York.

December gold plummeted to $403 an ounce, breaking through Tuesday's low of $413, before coming back to $411. In the morning, December gold had traded up to $426 on news that Switzerland would remove the sales tax on physical gold and coins.

Platinum futures plummeted by the daily limit of $37.50 an ounce. The leading October delivery posted a loss of $37.50 to $590.20 an ounce in a turnaround from a high in the morning of $645.

Analysts felt that the drop in gold accelerated the fall in platinum. Platinum "collapsed by $20 in a matter of three or four minutes," a floor broker said. "There was no buying to slow it down."

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
26½	13¾	AAR s	.44	1.8	19	466	24½	23⅞	24	— ⅜
30	21¾	ADT	.92	3.9		123	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
33	11½	AFG s	.08i	.3	15	772	29	27	28	—1
25¾	13¾	AGS			13	129	18¾	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅜
15	9⅝	AMCA			272	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
60⅝	37½	AMR			14	2794	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
27½	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.2		4	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ½
12½	8½	APL			6	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅝	10	ARX	.71t	6.1	11	67	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ¼
40⅝	28¾	ASA	2.00a	5.3		1179	38½	37⅝	37⅝	

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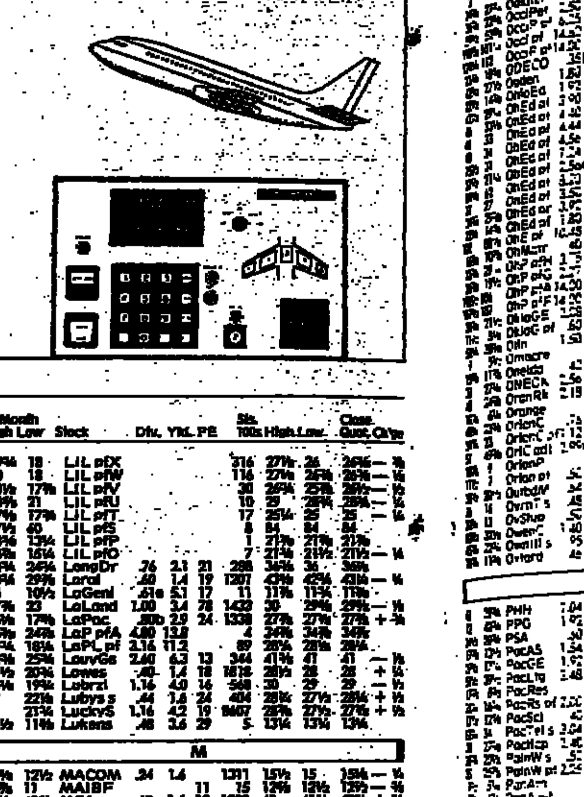

(Continued on next page)

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

X

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
72¼	45¾	Xerox	3.00	5.3	17	1710	57⅝	56½	56½	— ⅝
58¾	53½	Xerox pf	5.45	9.7		42	56½	56¼	56¼	
28⅝	20¾	XTRA	.64	2.7		76	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜

Y

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
17⅝	13½	Yorkin n				151	16½	16¼	16½	

Z

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
39	26½	ZaleCp	1.40	3.9		122	35¾	35¼	35½	+ ⅜
9½	3¼	Zapata	.03i			56	3½	3⅜	3½	
42⅞	23⅝	Zayre s	.32	1.3	17	7466	26⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
17	10½	Zemex	.40	3.8	11	8	10½	10½	10½	
29⅞	16¼	ZenithE				246	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	8	ZenLb s			13	1297	9¾	9⅜	9¼	— ⅛
23¾	14⅝	Zeros	.20	1.8	16	67	16	15½	16	— ⅛
45¾	32¾	Zurnin	1.32	3.6	14	124	37⅜	37	37	

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 36

AmCapCv, AmTT pfB, Barclays n, Calmat, CorsPir s, ConsNG s, CirDato pf, DennisMfg, FedHmeLn pf, GoPacif, GoPac pf, GoPac pfC, GaPw adi pfA, HartfdFire p, HondaMot, IllPw 82dpf, Matsush El, MesaRoyl, NorskHyd n, PaPL 13pr, PetrolRes, Potlatch, PSind 416pf, PSind 432pf, Safeway wd, Tenneco, TWA, UnEl 640pf, Vulcan Matl, WICOR

NEW LOWS 16

ACapMR n, AndorkPt wi, Comdata, DecisCap n, Farah Mfg, FstFinFd n, IntgRs 1812, MGMUA Com, OccIP 1462p, Oneida, OrionCo adj, PennilllKn n, PogoProd, Proler Inl, Vestron n, WnUn 460pf

Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 10

Dollars · Pounds Sterling · Deutsche Marks · E.C.U. · Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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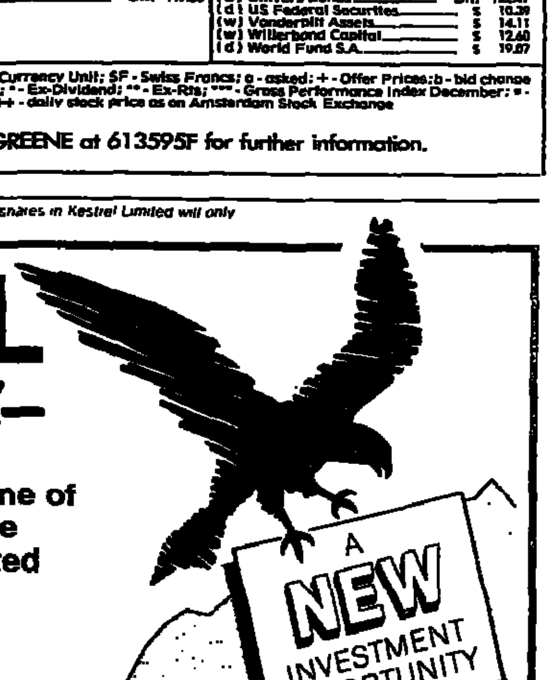

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Continued on next page

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK is happy to announce to all pilgrims that, with the help of the Almighty, the rite of sacrificial slaughtering for this year's Hāj has been completed in respect of all pilgrims who participated in the Saudi Arabian project for utilization of sacrificial meat, either through their chosen representatives or through the Supervisory Committee to which authority was delegated by them.

The total number of sacrificial sheep slaughtered during the 1406H Haj period was 350,140 (three hundred fifty thousand & one hundred & forty). This figure includes the sacrifices performed as part of the Haj rites ("Hadi", in all its forms), those offered in atonement (Fidya), sacrifices performed as part of the rites of Eid-al-Adha (Adahi) and those offered as a voluntary act of charity performed to seek Allah's pleasure (Sadaqah). As compared to last year, this figure represents an increase of 14% in the total number of sheep slaughtered.

A large quantity of sacrificial meat was distributed to Hajis in Mena and to the poor in Al-Haram area. Even larger quantities have been transported, or are in the process of being transported by air, sea or land to a number of Islamic countries. Details of such shipments are shown in the following statement.

Destination	No. of sheep already despatched	No. of sheep ready for despatch	Mode of despatch	Date
1. Jordan	41571	–	Chilled, overland, 68 trucks	During "Tashreeq" days
2. Syria	10250	–	Chilled, overland, 17 trucks	– do –
3. Chad	6604	–	Chilled, by air, 3 flights	– do –
4. Burkina Faso	4981	–	Chilled, by air, 1 flight	– do –
5. Pakistan (Afghan refugees)	20505	4495	Chilled, by air, 9 flights	– do –
6. Niger		5000	Chilled, by air	23/8/86
7. Djibouti		12000	Frozen, by sea	5/9/86
8. Yemen PDR		12000	Frozen, by sea	8-9/9/86
9. Sudan		12000	Frozen, by sea	10/9/86
10. Egypt		15000	Frozen, by sea	17/9/86
11. Bangladesh		60000	Frozen, by sea	25/9/86
12. Mauritania		6000	Frozen, by sea	1/10/86
13. Senegal		6000	Frozen, by sea	9/10/86
14. Mali via Senegal		5000	Frozen, by sea	9/10/86
15. Gambia		3000	Frozen, by sea	15/10/86
Total	83911	140495		
Grand total		224406		

The remaining quantity of meat is being frozen in the cold storage facilities of the Moaisim Model Slaughterhouse for distribution to the poor of Al-Haram area throughout the year.

The Supervisory Committee of the Project regrets the inconvenience caused to many pilgrims by the fact that all coupons were completely sold out by the middle of the first day of Eid. It offers its sincere apology to the large number of pilgrims who wished to buy these coupons but were not able to do so. The Committee will endeavour, God Willing, to expand the project next year in order to satisfy a larger number of pilgrims.

Finally, THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK wishes to thank all pilgrims for their confidence and to express its gratitude to the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which provided all the necessary facilities that enabled this important Islamic project to be implemented. May Allah reward all, inspire the Muslim Ummah to act wisely, unite its ranks, consolidate its will, and may He grant it victory.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 10

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.99	2.39	Sep	2.55½	2.56	2.51½	2.51¾	—.04½
3.09	2.44	Dec	2.57½	2.57¾	2.53	2.54¼	—.04½
3.08	2.43½	Mar	2.56	2.56½	2.53	2.53¼	—.04
3.00	2.31¼	May	2.44½	2.45¼	2.41½	2.42	—.04¼
2.50	2.23¼	Jul	2.39½	2.39½	2.35	2.35	—.05¼
2.42½	2.37½	Sep					

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,202
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,555 off 24

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.70	1.49¼	Sep	1.53¼	1.54½	1.51¼	1.52½	—.02
2.35½	1.42	Dec	1.64½	1.64¾	1.62½	1.62¾	—.02½
2.42½	1.74	Mar	1.75½	1.76	1.74	1.74¼	—.02½
2.42	1.81¾	May	1.82½	1.83	1.81	1.81½	—.02
2.27	1.85	Jul	1.85½	1.86½	1.85	1.85¼	—.01½
2.01½	1.83	Sep	1.84¼	1.86¼	1.86½	1.84½	—.00½
1.97	1.83	Dec	1.95	1.95	1.93½	1.93¾	—.01¾

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 20,931
Prev. Day Open Int.119,704 up 246

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5.55½	4.67½	Sep	4.80	4.85	4.79¼	4.79½	—.00½
5.56½	4.45¼	Nov	4.78	4.80	4.73	4.73¼	—.05¼
5.65	4.74	Jan	4.86½	4.88½	4.82	4.82½	—.03
5.74	4.85½	Mar	4.95¼	4.97	4.91	4.91	—.04¼
5.74	4.91¼	May	5.02½	5.03	4.97	4.97½	—.05½
5.77½	4.93	Jul	5.04½	5.06	4.99½	4.99¾	—.04¼
5.40½	4.91½	Aug	5.04	5.05	4.98	4.98	—.04
5.02	4.95½	Sep				4.97	—.02
5.14	4.87½	Nov	5.03	5.04	5.00	5.00	—.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,004
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,062 off 14

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
160.50	137.50	Sep	153.10	154.80	152.70	153.40	—.20
162.10	136.00	Oct	150.90	151.20	149.70	150.00	—1.30
162.10	136.00	Dec	151.00	152.00	150.50	150.70	—.90
163.10	136.00	Jan	151.80	152.70	151.30	151.40	—.80
162.10	143.00	Mar	153.20	154.00	152.50	153.00	—1.00
169.70	143.00	May	154.50	154.50	153.00	153.00	—1.40
159.00	146.10	Jul	155.00	155.50	154.30	154.50	—.70
155.50	147.00	Aug				154.20	+.50
156.00	150.00	Sep	153.50	153.50	152.60	152.60	—.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,647
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,967 up 449

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
24.05	12.95	Sep	13.48	13.60	13.32	13.34	—.20
22.80	13.10	Oct	13.55	13.65	13.41	13.42	—.14
22.50	13.43	Dec	14.13	14.24	13.95	13.98	—.17
22.35	13.81	Jan	14.25	14.30	14.12	14.12	—.14
20.25	14.10	Mar	14.55	14.65	14.40	14.41	—.14
20.90	14.40	May	14.80	14.80	14.68	14.68	—.07
18.70	14.55	Jul	15.05	15.05	14.75	14.80	—.05
18.40	14.65	Aug	15.10	15.10	14.85	14.87	—.03
16.00	14.68	Sep	15.15	15.15	14.97	14.91	—.01
15.05	14.82	Oct				15.09	+.14

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 9,343
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,284 off 906

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
62.65	49.45	Oct	62.45	62.60	61.80	61.92	—.58
61.75	51.60	Dec	59.15	59.25	58.42	58.55	—.52
60.50	51.70	Feb	58.20	58.32	57.88	57.90	—.42
59.87	53.30	Apr	59.10	59.15	58.62	58.67	—.33
60.00	54.25	Jun	58.25	58.30	57.70	57.85	—.40
58.00	54.50	Aug	56.95	57.00	56.60	56.60	—.40

Est. Sales 13,858 Prev. Sales 22,593
Prev. Day Open Int. 67,124 up 715

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
64.82	52.40	Sep	63.80	63.85	63.62	63.75	—.20
65.12	52.85	Oct	64.90	64.95	64.50	64.67	—.28
65.95	54.15	Nov	65.25	65.30	65.00	65.02	—.28
65.70	56.25	Jan	64.80	64.95	64.60	64.70	—.50
65.55	56.75	Mar	64.40	64.40	63.70	63.97	—.38
64.90	57.00	Apr	63.95	63.95	63.50	63.60	—.40
63.60	61.50	May	63.00	63.00	62.70	62.85	—.30

Est. Sales 1,097 Prev. Sales 1,031
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,853 off 148

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
59.20	36.50	Oct	57.45	57.55	56.95	57.00	—.80
57.40	38.37	Dec	56.45	56.50	55.97	56.05	—.45
56.00	40.00	Feb	55.10	55.15	54.70	54.90	—.45
50.75	37.20	Apr	50.00	50.15	49.67	49.82	—.58
51.85	39.80	Jun	51.45	51.45	50.95	51.07	—.53
50.90	40.20	Jul	50.80	50.88	50.25	50.35	—.37
48.70	42.75	Aug	48.50	48.50	48.20	48.25	—.10
44.75	41.20	Oct	44.20	44.20	44.20	44.27	—.13
44.75	43.10	Dec	44.50	44.52	44.25	44.25	—.45

Est. Sales 7,671 Prev. Sales 6,514
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,040 off 72

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
81.85	56.40	Feb	78.50	78.75	77.30	77.77	—1.23
80.67	56.30	Mar	77.40	78.10	76.75	76.97	—.98
79.87	58.98	May	76.68	77.15	75.95	76.37	—.73
77.50	59.60	Jul	75.40	76.10	74.85	75.62	—.58
74.60	65.52	Aug	73.10	73.10	72.40	73.00	—.32

Est. Sales 4,492 Prev. Sales 4,548
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,973 off 269

Currency Options

Sept. 9

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts—Last Sep	Oct	Dec
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	140	r	r	8.85	r	r	1.50
147.59	145	2.65	3.40	4.40	0.10	0.90	3.25
147.59	150	0.10	1.10	2.30	2.40	3.15	5.50
147.59	155	r	r	1.10	r	r	r
147.59	160	r	r	r	r	r	13.40
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	72	0.39	r	0.76	r	r	r
72.41	73	0.04	r	r	0.60	r	r
72.41	74	r	r	0.20	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	43	5.50	r	r	s	r	r
48.38	44	4.48	r	r	r	r	r
48.38	45	r	r	r	r	r	0.24
48.38	46	2.50	r	2.96	r	r	0.38
48.38	47	1.50	r	r	r	0.26	0.71
48.38	48	0.47	0.95	1.72	0.11	0.55	1.12
48.38	49	r	0.49	1.16	0.56	0.97	1.52
48.38	50	r	0.22	0.80	r	1.80	r
48.38	51	r	r	0.53	r	r	r
48.38	52	r	0.04	0.36	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	120	28.50	s	r	r	s	r
148.47	145	3.25	r	r	r	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	61	r	r	r	r	r	r
64.22	62	2.17	r	r	0.01	r	0.53
64.22	63	1.20	1.67	2.39	0.03	0.42	1.05
64.22	64	0.42	1.04	r	0.22	0.82	r
64.22	65	0.06	0.58	1.43	0.76	1.36	r
64.22	66	0.01	r	1.03	r	r	r
64.22	67	r	0.14	0.73	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	52	r	s	7.65	r	s	r
59.50	53	6.23	s	r	r	s	r
59.50	54	5.68	r	5.85	r	r	r
59.50	55	4.58	r	r	r	r	r
59.50	56	r	r	r	r	r	0.44
59.50	57	r	r	r	0.01	0.19	0.65
59.50	58	r	r	r	0.04	0.36	r
59.50	59	0.71	r	2.06	0.21	0.77	1.38
59.50	60	0.15	0.70	1.73	0.66	1.37	r
59.50	61	0.03	0.52	1.35	1.53	1.70	2.40
59.50	62	r	r	0.93	r	r	r
59.50	63	r	0.13	r	r	r	r
59.50	64	r	r	0.48	r	r	r
59.50	65	r	r	0.33	r	r	r

Total call vol. 11,798 Call open int. 367,729
Total put vol. 14,158 Put open int. 434,718
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
282.75	137.50	Sep	196.00	201.25	195.00	198.73	+1.85
287.10	138.00	Dec	197.00	203.00	196.50	201.21	+4.01
280.33	156.75	Mar	192.00	197.22	191.50	195.75	+2.53
271.83	162.25	May	190.62	194.50	190.00	193.00	+1.38
244.25	168.00	Jul	190.50	193.50	188.50	193.00	+1.50
255.00	171.50	Sep	190.00	190.00	190.00	191.55	+1.55
195.00	180.00	Dec				190.00	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,202
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,761 off 377

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9.40	4.82	Oct	5.15	5.49	5.15	5.38	+.30
9.50	5.24	Jan	5.63	5.90	5.63	5.91	+.31
9.64	5.83	Mar	6.19	6.53	6.19	6.44	+.34
9.82	6.00	May	6.45	6.72	6.42	6.60	+.28
9.92	6.27	Jul	6.58	6.82	6.58	6.78	+.26
7.92	6.30	Sep				6.82	+.27
9.40	6.52	Oct	6.92	7.17	6.92	7.00	+.27

Est. Sales 19,401 Prev. Sales 10,485
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,998 off 1,183

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2430	1712	Sep	2033	2033	2031	2032	—9
2425	1776	Dec	2095	2095	2077	2084	—17
2385	1825	Mar	2141	2141	2127	2135	—16
2237	1863	May	2165	2165	2150	2158	—16
2257	1875	Jul	2166	2168	2166	2173	—16
2265	1904	Sep	2193	2193	2193	2200	—18
2280	2060	Dec	2210	2210	2210	2216	—10

Est. Sales 1,404 Prev. Sales 2,723
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,905 up 175

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
127.25	82.80	Sep	102.00	102.00	101.00	101.00	—.90
125.00	82.50	Nov	102.00	103.20	102.50	102.50	—.65
113.00	83.75	Jan	104.50	104.80	104.00	104.00	—.65
122.00	83.90	Mar	106.00	106.10	105.70	105.70	—.35
109.90	84.50	May				106.90	—.30
110.60	84.75	Jul	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	—.30
111.50	107.00	Sep				108.85	—.55
112.00	108.00	Nov				109.35	—.45
		Jan					

Est. Sales 350 Prev. Sales 780
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,593 off 140

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
70.90	56.40	Sep	60.10	60.45	60.00	60.28	+.35
		Oct				60.35	+.35
		Nov				60.55	+.30
70.30	57.50	Dec	60.85	61.15	60.30	60.90	+.25
70.20	58.00	Jan	61.00	61.00	61.00	60.95	+.25
70.00	58.20	Mar	61.15	61.40	60.80	61.30	+.25
70.10	58.60	May	61.70	62.00	61.60	61.65	+.25
69.95	59.20	Jul	62.15	62.15	62.10	61.95	+.25
70.35	59.45	Sep				62.25	+.25
69.50	60.05	Dec	63.00	63.80	63.00	62.80	+.25
70.80	60.65	Jan				62.95	+.25
68.50	60.70	Mar				63.30	+.25
64.10	61.50	May				63.65	+.25
		Jul				64.00	+.25

Est. Sales 4,200 Prev. Sales 3,695
Prev. Day Open Int.153,116 up 94,068

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
61.20	46.90	Sep				52.75	+.05
		Oct				52.95	+.05
		Nov				53.30	+.05
61.75	48.95	Dec	53.50	54.20	53.45	53.55	+.05
57.60	56.00	Jan				53.75	+.05
59.40	51.55	Mar				53.85	+.05
57.65	49.40	May	54.15	54.15	54.15	54.15	+.05
66.45	50.00	Jul				54.40	+.05
52.15	51.50	Sep				54.60	+.05
		Dec				54.70	+.05
		Jan				54.90	+.05
		Mar				55.00	+.05
		May				55.10	+.05
		Jul				55.20	+.05

Est. Sales 60 Prev. Sales 85
Prev. Day Open Int. 905 off 5

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
940.0	493.0	Sep	579.0	587.5	559.0	559.5	—9.7
529.0	523.0	Oct				561.5	—10.3
		Nov				563.7	—10.3
799.0	503.0	Dec	585.0	596.0	553.0	567.0	—10.3
789.0	510.5	Jan	587.0	592.0	587.0	569.7	—10.3
770.0	511.0	Mar	590.0	603.0	558.0	575.2	—10.3
752.0	520.0	May	601.0	609.0	578.0	581.1	—10.3
746.0	524.0	Jul	604.0	613.0	584.0	587.1	—10.3
729.2	532.0	Sep	615.5	623.0	590.0	593.3	—10.3
694.0	543.5	Dec	620.0	633.0	585.0	602.9	—10.3
607.0	553.0	Jan				606.3	—10.3
628.0	535.0	Mar	630.0	635.0	610.0	613.4	—10.3
634.0	567.0	May	647.0	647.0	646.0	621.0	—10.3
624.0	585.0	Jul	622.0	622.0	622.0	628.6	—10.3

Est. Sales 35,000 Prev. Sales 22,899
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,349 up 4,707

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
677.10	360.00	Sep	627.00	643.00	578.50	583.10	—39.80
682.00	383.00	Oct	627.00	644.50	590.20	598.20	—37.50
686.40	347.00	Jan	629.00	647.00	583.90	590.90	—37.50
689.50	361.00	Apr	629.00	649.80	594.00	596.90	—37.50
675.00	417.00	Jul	631.50	655.00	599.50	599.50	—37.50
676.00	464.00	Oct	641.50	645.50	641.50	603.90	—37.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,852
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,385 up 1,920

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
153.00	94.00	Sep	141.00	145.00	141.00	137.70	—1.75
150.80	115.50	Oct				137.70	—1.50
153.00	94.25	Dec	142.00	145.00	136.00	137.70	—1.50
152.50	102.00	Mar	143.00	145.00	135.00	137.70	—1.50
153.00	112.50	Jun	143.00	145.20	142.00	137.70	—1.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,131
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,355 up 84

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
422.00	350.50	Sep				404.70	—4.40
427.00	331.50	Oct	414.30	421.80	402.50	405.00	—4.70
411.10	411.10	Nov	423.50	423.50	423.50	408.00	—4.50
430.00	336.50	Dec	418.60	426.50	403.00	409.60	—4.60
434.50	337.20	Feb	421.50	429.20	407.30	413.30	—4.70
436.00	346.20	Apr	426.00	432.20	412.00	416.60	—4.70
441.00	358.50	Jun	428.50	436.00	418.00	420.10	—4.70
443.50	356.00	Aug	432.00	438.00	422.00	423.80	—4.70
448.50	361.00	Oct	439.30	445.00	428.00	427.20	—4.80
451.50	365.00	Dec	442.80	447.50	426.50	431.10	—4.80
455.00	371.50	Feb	449.00	449.00	431.50	436.20	—4.80
458.00	378.00	Apr	453.00	453.00	448.00	440.00	—4.80
462.50	397.00	Jun	457.00	457.00	439.00	444.50	—4.80

Est. Sales 70,000 Prev. Sales 32,567
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,703 off 14,941

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.97	88.09	Sep	94.77	94.82	94.77	94.81	+.04
95.08	89.05	Dec	94.77	94.82	94.76	94.79	+.04
95.07	89.75	Mar	94.77	94.74	94.71	94.73	+.04
94.89	90.50	Jun	94.52	94.56	94.52	94.54	+.05
94.66	90.63	Sep	94.26	94.26	94.25	94.26	+.06
94.34	91.48	Dec	93.91	93.91	93.89	93.92	+.06
94.07	92.18	Mar	93.55	93.55	93.54	93.58	+.06
94.03	93.13	Jun	93.22	93.22	93.19	93.23	+.06

Est. Sales 6,260 Prev. Sales 5,884
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,474 up 2,097

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
105-5	80-7	Sep	102-12	102-23	102-12	102-19	+6
104-15	80-2	Dec	101-18	101-22	101-10	101-17	+4
103-16	89-15	Mar	100-28	100-23	100-17	100-19	+4
101-23	99-10	Jun				99-22	+4

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 19,552
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,863 off 942

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
104-20	54-29	Sep	97-21	97-28	97-10	97-21	+3
103-25	56-25	Dec	96-26	96-31	96-9	96-22	+3
102-30	56-27	Mar	95-23	96	95-11	95-22	+3
102-5	63-12	Jun	94-23	94-31	94-12	94-21	+3
101-22	63-4	Sep	93-26	93-27	93-14	93-22	+4
101-10	62-24	Dec	92-24	92-30	92-17	92-25	+4
100-26	67	Mar				91-20	+5
99-23	64-25	Jun				91-5	+5
99-12	76-8	Sep				90-15	+5
99-2	85-16	Dec				89-28	+6
95-10	89-12	Mar				89-11	+6

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 172,546
Prev. Day Open Int.182,854 off 8

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
103-1	79-10	Sep	97-24	97-28	97-12	97-20	+3
100-8	88-20	Dec	97-4	97-9	96-24	97-1	+3
100-1	93-5	Mar				96-22	+2

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,260
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,990 up 142

CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.50	87.86	Sep	94.43	94.43	94.39	94.43	+.02
94.50	88.34	Dec				94.37	+.03
91.15	91.15	Sep				93.48	+.04

Est. Sales 1 Prev. Sales 23
Prev. Day Open Int. 49 up 22

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.36	87.08	Sep	94.07	94.09	94.04	94.05	
94.41	87.28	Dec	94.83	94.87	94.81	94.84	+.03
94.32	87.64	Mar	93.87	93.93	93.87	93.89	+.04
94.13	88.84	Jun	93.66	93.69	93.64	93.65	+.04
93.82	89.29	Sep	93.34	93.35	93.31	93.32	+.04
93.48	90.18	Dec	92.96	92.97	92.93	92.94	+.04
92.10	90.94	Mar	92.56	92.58	92.54	92.58	+.04
92.78	91.69	Jun	92.18	92.19	92.15	92.18	+.04

Est. Sales 40,731 Prev. Sales 52,915
Prev. Day Open Int.215,086 off 3,754

EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
103.68	87.60	Sep	102.20	102.20	101.75	101.90	+.10
103.28	94.86	Dec	101.78	101.78	101.45	101.40	+.10
		Mar				101.36	+.11

Est. Sales 48 Prev. Sales 44
Prev. Day Open Int. 146 off 4

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.5435	1.3240	Sep	1.4775	1.4840	1.4770	1.4815	+70
1.5360	1.3250	Dec	1.4625	1.4700	1.4620	1.4665	+65
1.5170	1.4340	Mar	1.4505	1.4510	1.4490	1.4530	+60
1.4630	1.4230	Jun				1.4400	+60

Est. Sales 14,859 Prev. Sales 20,806
Prev. Day Open Int. off 27,489

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.7305	.6889	Sep	.7218	.7214	.7195	.7211	—33
.7285	.6790	Dec	.7171	.7173	.7154	.7165	—35
.7256	.6770	Mar	.7115	.7124	.7113	.7122	—33
.7243	.6895	Jun	.7090	.7090	.7077	.7077	—33
.7075	.6950	Sep	.7035	.7035	.7025	.7032	—33

Est. Sales 3,783 Prev. Sales 4,788
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,922 up 2,599

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.15060	.12900	Sep	.14790	.14790	.14790	.14790	—210
.14960	.14380	Dec				.14700	
.14925	.14650	Mar				.14650	

Est. Sales 1 Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 258

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.4947	.3762	Sep	.4855	.4864	.4835	.4845	+7
.4964	.4090	Dec	.4875	.4884	.4852	.4863	+6
.4978	.4370	Mar	.4888	.4899	.4875	.4881	+5
.4928	.4928	Jun				.4901	+8

Est. Sales 22,202 Prev. Sales 35,347
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,532 off 1,824

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.006490	.006498	Jun				.006525	+85
.006546	.004690	Sep	.006476	.006488	.006457	.006464	+41
.006566	.004720	Dec	.006493	.006505	.006475	.006482	+40
.006591	.005850	Mar	.006520	.006520	.006495	.006501	+39

Est. Sales 21,431 Prev. Sales 25,779
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,457 off 3,289

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6134	.4790	Sep	.5999	.6011	.5962	.5975	+17
.6159	.4878	Dec	.6022	.6038	.5987	.6002	+16
.6184	.5125	Mar	.6060	.6062	.6023	.6027	+17
.6120	.6028	Jan				.6055	+15

Est. Sales 30,079 Prev. Sales 32,023
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,761

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
203.50	145.50	Sep	195.00	197.00	192.00	194.00	—7.00
186.90	146.00	Nov	176.70	179.00	172.80	173.10	—4.50
182.80	150.00	Jan	172.50	174.40	168.50	168.40	—4.50
180.50	153.00	Mar	172.50	173.00	167.40	168.20	—3.80
178.50	155.50	May	173.10	173.10	169.50	170.00	—3.50
177.60	155.10	Jul	173.10	173.10	171.80	171.80	—4.00
177.80	163.50	Sep	173.50	173.50	171.30	172.10	—3.60

Est. Sales 2,119 Prev. Sales 1,977
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,995 off 172

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
65.50	29.50	Oct	37.85	39.20	37.50	38.41	+.00
59.25	30.15	Dec	38.25	39.80	38.25	39.17	—
49.50	30.95	Mar	39.20	40.80	39.17	40.18	—.18
52.75	31.56	May	40.00	41.80	39.90	40.55	—.45
46.80	32.32	Jul	40.70	41.70	40.55	40.80	—.39
45.50	33.50	Oct	41.85	43.00	41.85	42.10	—.38
47.00	34.40	Dec	42.80	43.18	42.80	43.05	—.64

Est. Sales 4,500 Prev. Sales 13,774
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,683 off 342

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
73.53	31.50	Oct	41.20	41.25	39.78	39.85	—1.94
73.50	32.40	Nov	42.15	42.90	41.86	41.10	—1.94
75.40	33.30	Dec	43.50	43.90	42.29	42.35	—1.94
61.00	33.85	Jan	44.20	44.55	43.00	43.25	—1.69
61.00	34.50	Feb	44.30	44.70	43.50	43.60	—1.55
46.40	32.25	Mar	42.00	42.40	41.30	41.30	—1.40
45.40	32.50	Apr	40.70	41.00	40.00	40.50	—.40
43.90	30.90	May	39.40	39.71	38.80	39.00	—.30
43.70	30.75	Jun	39.00	39.80	38.50	38.80	—.45

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,167
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,876 up 1,540

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
26.73	10.10	Oct	15.25	15.26	14.80	14.85	—.42
26.60	10.25	Nov	15.20	15.30	14.80	14.83	—.51
26.45	10.40	Dec	15.10	15.50	14.75	14.85	—.43
26.30	10.45	Jan	15.00	15.10	14.60	14.70	—.41
24.96	10.50	Feb	14.80	15.00	14.40	14.60	—.39
17.90	10.55	Mar	14.70	14.75	14.30	14.38	—.37
16.00	10.50	Apr	14.70	14.70	14.50	14.50	—.32
16.00	10.70	May	14.63	14.63	14.50	14.58	—.29
16.00	10.70	Jun	14.70	14.70	14.50	14.50	—.26
15.93	10.85	Jul	14.65	14.80	14.40	14.40	—.33

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 33,647
Prev. Day Open Int.101,131 off 2,340

Stock Indexes

(Indexes compiled shortly before market close)

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
255.30	187.00	Sep	248.50	248.75	246.45	247.35	—1.00
257.25	209.50	Dec	249.75	250.00	247.70	248.50	—1.10
258.45	234.50	Mar	251.40	251.40	249.20	250.20	—.60

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 93,796
Prev. Day Open Int.106,670 off 437

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
251.35	199.45	Sep	233.50	233.45	231.40	232.30	—.90
250.10	218.70	Dec	231.45	231.90	229.80	230.80	—.85
250.00	228.00	Mar	231.10	231.10	231.10	231.10	—.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,582
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,257 up 98

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146.80	108.10	Sep	142.60	149.85	141.30	141.75	—.45
148.00	121.70	Dec	142.40	143.50	141.80	142.40	—.75
148.95	125.30	Mar	144.05	144.05	142.90	143.00	—.90
149.00	136.20	Jun	144.75	144.75	144.75	144.75	+.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,348
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,620 up 389

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	910.10 f	905.20 f
Reuters	1,491.40	1,487.30
D.J. Futures	N.A.	123.24
Com. Research	N.A.	N.A.

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Paris Commodities

Sept. 10

SUGAR	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
French francs per metric ton					
Oct	1,210	1,185	1,205	1,210	+20
Dec	1,215	1,180	1,205	1,215	+15
Mar	1,240	1,210	1,221	1,224	+25
May	1,260	1,260	1,255	1,270	+23
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,290	1,305	+27
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,330	1,340	+24

Est. vol.: 3,000 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,952 lots. Open interest: 24,440

COCOA	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,475	+5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,498	1,510	—17
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,525	1,545	+5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,540	—	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	—	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	—	Unch.

Est. vol.: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 4 lots. Open interest: 111

COFFEE	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,260	+5
Nov	2,280	2,270	2,272	2,290	—10
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,270	—35
Mar	2,200	2,185	2,180	2,200	—15
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,200	—10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,190	—20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,187	—20

Est. vol.: 50 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 131 lots. Open interest: 830
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Asian Commodities

Sept. 10

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	412.20	412.70
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	413.60	414.20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	417.50	418.30

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Oct	220.50	222.50	220.50	222.50
Nov	221.50	223.50	221.50	222.50
Dec	222.50	224.50	222.50	224.50
Jan	222.50	224.50	222.50	224.50
Feb	223.50	225.50	223.50	225.50
Mar	224.50	226.50	224.50	226.50

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Oct	184.75	185.25	183.50	184.00
RSS 1 Nov	185.50	186.50	184.00	184.50
RSS 2 Oct	179.00	181.00	178.00	180.00
RSS 3 Oct	177.00	179.00	176.00	178.00
RSS 4 Oct	171.50	173.50	170.50	172.50
RSS 5 Oct	167.50	169.50	166.50	168.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sep	435.00	445.00	437.00	455.00
Oct	435.00	440.00	440.00	445.00
Nov	430.00	433.00	437.00	440.00
Dec	432.00	434.00	439.00	440.00
Jan	435.00	437.00	440.00	447.00
Feb	432.00	440.00	440.00	444.00
Mar	432.00	440.00	440.00	446.00
May	432.00	440.00	440.00	446.00
Jly	434.00	445.00	446.00	450.00

Volume: 146 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Commodities

Sept. 10

SUGAR	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sterling per metric ton						
Oct	121.40	112.20	118.00	119.00	112.20	112.40
Dec	130.00	122.60	128.00	129.80	123.00	124.00
Mar	146.00	136.80	142.60	143.00	136.40	136.80
May	147.60	144.00	147.00	147.60	142.00	142.20
Aug	154.00	154.00	153.00	154.00	147.40	147.80
Oct	156.00	152.00	157.00	159.00	151.00	152.00

Volume: 3,365 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	1,496	1,482	1,470	1,485	1,493	1,497
Dec	1,552	1,522	1,530	1,531	1,538	1,539
Mar	1,587	1,564	1,572	1,574	1,584	1,585
May	1,608	1,582	1,593	1,595	1,600	1,604
Jly	1,626	1,603	1,610	1,613	1,622	1,624
Sep	1,644	1,622	1,628	1,630	1,635	1,639
Dec	1,663	1,657	1,647	1,648	1,654	1,656

Volume: 2,846 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	2,355	2,275	2,355	2,360	2,340	2,345
Nov	2,345	2,290	2,345	2,350	2,345	2,350
Jan	2,300	2,255	2,295	2,300	2,305	2,310
Mar	2,235	2,195	2,233	2,235	2,230	2,240
May	2,225	2,195	2,225	2,230	2,225	2,240
Jly	2,212	2,200	2,200	2,225	2,215	2,240
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,180	2,230	2,210	2,230

Volume: 6,441 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	123.00	120.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	124.50	125.00
Oct	131.00	128.00	128.75	129.00	133.25	132.50
Nov	134.75	132.00	133.00	133.25	137.00	137.50
Dec	138.25	134.00	134.50	136.75	141.25	141.50
Jan	139.75	136.50	138.00	138.75	143.00	143.50
Feb	138.50	138.50	137.00	138.50	138.00	145.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	128.00	132.00	133.00	136.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	126.00	132.00	130.00	140.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	126.00	134.00	138.00	140.00

Volume: 4,864 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

London Metals

Sept. 10

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	811.00	814.00	816.00	818.00
Forward	790.00	791.00	798.00	799.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	911.00	912.00	907.50	908.00
Forward	929.00	929.50	927.00	927.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	885.00	886.00	882.00	884.00
Forward	907.00	909.00	904.00	906.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	277.00	278.00	271.00	272.00
Forward	280.00	280.25	274.50	275.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2510.00	2520.00	2515.00	2525.00
Forward	2550.00	2555.00	2555.00	2540.00
SILVER pence per troy ounce				
Spot	389.00	391.00	380.00	382.00
Forward	399.00	400.00	389.00	391.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	354.00	356.00	545.00	555.00

Source: AP.

Dividends

Sept. 10

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Pillsbury Co	Q	.50	11-30	11-3
INITIAL				
Global Yield Fund	Q	.13½	10-1	9-19
OMITTED				
Clark Equipment				
STOCK SPLIT				
Pillsbury Co — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Boatmen's Bncshrs	Q	.41¼	10-1	9-19
Cherry Corp	S	.06	10-19	9-10
Consol Natrl Gas	Q	.33	11-15	10-15
Cummins Engine	Q	.55	12-15	12-1
Educational Comp.	Q	.04	10-17	9-26
Fluor Corp	Q	.18	10-20	10-1
Gallagher and Co	Q	.05	10-15	9-30
Genovese Drug Strs	Q	.05	10-7	9-29
Handleman Co	Q	.14	10-10	9-26
HRE Properties	Q	.57	10-18	9-19
Ivey Properties	Q	.14	10-7	9-19
Mercantile Bnkshrs	Q	.34	9-30	9-22
Okla. Gas & Elec	Q	.52	10-30	10-10
Tri-Continental	Q	.23	10-1	9-19

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 9

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
205	—	31	—	—	—	1/16	¼	—
210	27⅛	27½	27¼	—	1/16	⅛	½	—
215	20⅝	21¾	1	—	—	5/16	1	—
220	16	17	18⅝	20	1/16	11/16	1⅝	2⅝
225	11½	12⅝	14⅝	17	2/16	1⅛	2¾	3¾
230	6⅞	9⅛	10	11⅝	½	2⅛	4⅝	5⅝
235	3⅝	5⅝	7½	9⅛	2⅛	4⅛	6⅛	7⅝
240	1⅝	3⅛	5⅛	6⅝	5⅛	7⅛	9⅝	10½
245	⅜	1⅛	3⅛	5⅛	9⅛	10⅝	—	—
250	⅛	½	2⅛	3⅛	12⅝	14	—	—
255	1/16	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total call volume 280,904
Total call open int. 634,073
Total put volume 163,547
Total put open int. 711,738
Index:
High 227.51 Low 224.57 Close 225.44 + 0.86
Source: CBOE.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Sept. 10

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
47	2.25	2.84	—	0.64	1.07	—
48	1.60	2.25	2.73	0.98	1.46	—
49	1.09	1.76	—	1.45	1.93	—
50	0.74	1.35	—	2.37	2.50	—
51	0.49	1.02	1.47	2.85	—	—
52	0.30	0.77	—	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 4,370
Calls: Tue. vol. 1,375 open int. 25,265
Puts: Tue. vol. 2,796 open int. 27,253
Source: CME.

Cash Prices

Sept. 10

Commodity and Unit	Wed.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.08	1.32
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.70	0.61
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	76-77	72-73
Lead Spot, lb	22	19-20
Copper elect., lb	66½-67	64-67
Tin (Straits), lb	6.6744	6.5089
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.44	0.41
Palladium, oz	145-132	103-106
Silver N.Y., oz	5.87	6.065

Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

Sept. 9

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.19	5.18	5.33	5.36
6-month bill	5.35	5.33	5.54	5.57
1-year bill	5.42	5.40	5.74	5.79
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	97 8/32	97 10/32	7.46	7.46

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 155.02
Change for the day: 0.56
Average yield: 7.15 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

France Names 3 Firms To Be Denationalized

Reuters

PARIS — Edouard Balladur, the minister of economy and finance, has announced that the first government-owned companies to be denationalized would be Cie. de Saint-Gobain, Paribas banking group and Assurances Générales de France.

Mr. Balladur made the announcement, which had been expected, in an interview to be published in L'Expansion magazine on Friday.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

HK Land Profit Jumped 50% in Half

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hongkong Land Co., Hong Kong's leading property company, said Wednesday that its profit jumped 50 percent in the first half, to 386 million Hong Kong dollars ($49.5 million), from 257 million in the first six months of 1985.

It predicted that full-year earnings before extraordinary items would rise to at least 700 million Hong Kong dollars from 551 million dollars in 1985.

For the year, the company said, it expected extraordinary items of 42 million dollars, including a provision for losses of 172 million dollars by the group's hotel operations and gains of 111 million dollars from the planned spin-off of its Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd. unit.

The group had extraordinary losses of 395 million dollars in 1985.

The first-half figures included an extraordinary gain of 19 million dollars from the sale of 52 million shares of Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. in March, compared with nonrecurring gains of 64 million dollars in the 1985 period.

But the chief operating officer, Nigel Rich, said that 210 million dollars received from the government early this year had not been entered into the first-half accounts, pending the outcome of litigation.

Mr. Rich said Hongkong Land might raise its final dividend from 10 cents a share last year if the court rules in its favor, but would pay at least 10 cents regardless of the outcome of the case.

For the first half, it declared a dividend of 7 cents a share compared with 5 cents in 1985.

Mr. Rich attributed the sharp growth in first-half profits to rent increases and a higher commercial occupancy rate, which rose to 95 percent from 87 percent a year earlier.

He said the group also benefitted from reduced interest rates in Hong Kong, while a major restructuring lowered taxes.

He said Hongkong Land expected to reduce its total debt to less than 8.5 billion dollars from 9.5 billion now after completion of the Dairy Farm spin-off next month.

The company said it expected steady growth in property income because of an expected tightening in the commercial market in central Hong Kong through the end of 1987.

Dairy Farm's profits rose sharply in the first half because of the weakening Australian dollar. But Mr. Rich said full-year profits would fall to about 250 million dollars from 300 million last year. This is the final period when Hongkong Land's results will include those of Dairy Farms.

A week ago, Hongkong Land's chairman, Simon Keswick, announced terms under which Dairy Farm would be separated from its parent and move under the control of Jardine Matheson. Among other things, Dairy Farm is to be incorporated under the laws of Bermuda, although it will be based and managed in Hong Kong.

Two years ago, Jardine Matheson stunned the Hong Kong business community in announcing its own move to Bermuda.

Also under last week's proposal, shareholders could receive one Dairy Farm share for every two Hongkong Land shares, at a price between 85 and 88 cents.

Data General to Take Charge

The Associated Press

WESTBORO, Massachusetts — Data General Corp. said Wednesday that it planned to take a $29.4-million charge against fourth-quarter earnings as a result of settling an antitrust suit with Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. Fairchild charged that Data General had tried to restrict the use of its NOVA operating system of software to its own computer hardware.

BAe Says Pretax Profit Rose 17.5% in Half on Saudi Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC said Wednesday that its pretax profit for the 1986 first half rose 17.5 percent, to £80.3 million ($118.6 million), from £68.3 million in the 1985 period.

It attributed the gain to sales of military aircraft and weapons systems to Saudi Arabia.

Sales rose 10 percent, to £1.44 billion from £1.31 billion in the first six months of last year. The 1986 statement included extraordinary charges of £44.1 million to close a plant in Weybridge, England, over the next two years.

Saudi Arabia has ordered 72 Tornado fighter-bombers with weapons systems in a contract worth about £5 billion. The Tornado is built by a consortium consisting of British Aerospace and Italian and West German companies.

Sir Austin Pearce, BAe's chairman, said the space and communications division also has started to earn a profit, and that the company is in particularly good financial shape in terms of cash flow and reserves.

The civil aviation division provided the only dark note, with profits not expected until the early 1990s, Sir Austin said.

Strong competition, defaults by two small airlines and adverse currency movements resulted in a trading loss of £5.3 million in this sector compared with a £1.6-million loss a year earlier. Projects range from the Airbus Industrie consortium to smaller aircraft such as the BAE 146 regional jetliner.

(AP, Reuters)

New Blows to Struggling U.K. Automakers

By Alan Elsner
Reuters

LONDON — Foreign competitors dealt sharp new blows this week to the British motor industry, which already is struggling to keep its share of an oversupplied market.

A decision Tuesday by General Motors Corp. to stop producing medium and heavy trucks and bus chassis at its British-based Bedford Commercial Vehicle subsidiary was one hard knock.

And the opening of a high-technology automobile plant in northeast England this week by Nissan Motor Co. of Japan posed a new threat to domestic manufacturers, according to industry analysts.

Both developments were widely reported in Britain, where economic issues — particularly a decline in manufacturing and rise in unemployment to around 13 percent — is a major issue in the elections that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher must call by mid-1988.

"The GM decision is a nail in the coffin of a once-proud industry which was already heading for a 30-year low in production," said John Lawson, an industry analyst at the DRI economic consulting group.

"It caps a long decline in a sector which for many years was a star performer and export earner for Britain," he said.

Losses at the GM Bedford truck plant were running at more than £1 million ($1.48 million) a week. Bedford, which had lost ground to European producers such as Daimler-Benz AG of West Germany and AB Volvo of Sweden, said that 1,450 jobs would go.

A week earlier, GM said it was cutting the workforce of its Vauxhall car subsidiary by 1,000.

The Bedford decision overshadowed the opening of the Nissan plant, part of a bid by the Japanese automaker to boost European sales of its Bluebird range, which eventually will produce 100,000 cars a year and employ 2,700 workers.

Nissan's planned expansion will turn it into a domestic British automaker, moving in on a market that analysts said was already grossly oversupplied throughout Europe, although Mr. Lawson saw signs that sales were picking up after years of stagnation.

Mrs. Thatcher, who attended the Nissan opening, called it a breakthrough for the British industry.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But analysts said Nissan would put new pressure on Ford Motor Co.'s British subsidiary and state-owned BL PLC, which makes Austins, Rovers, MGs, Land Rovers and Leylands.

"Rover has lost 2 percent of its market share in the past year," said Bob Barber, an analyst at the stockbroker Phillips & Drew. He said that the government had failed to equip domestic producers to meet the new challenge posed by Nissan.

"The government provided very favorable conditions for Nissan to set up here, yet it has failed to restructure the British end of the industry in a way that it could meet the threat," Mr. Barber said.

Mrs. Thatcher tried to achieve such a realignment earlier this year, negotiating to sell BL's Land Rover and truck divisions to GM and its Austin Rover car division to Ford.

But she backed out of both negotiations as the opposition Labor Party and some of her own supporters complained that she was selling key parts of British industry to the United States.

Austin Rover, which employs 27,000 workers, lost around £6 million in 1985, Mr. Lawson said.

LTV Loss Widens on Charge of $510 Million

Reuters

DALLAS — LTV Corp., the beleagered steel and energy concern, said Wednesday that its second-quarter loss widened to $610.4 million this year from $472.3 million in the 1985 period.

The company, which filed in July for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code, attributed the worsened results to $510 million in special charges. Quarterly sales declined 14 percent, to $1.82 billion from $2.12 billion.

The results included a $302-million charge related to the idling or closure of a number of factories, including a seamless-pipe mill in Campbell, Ohio. LTV said it was reviewing other facilities, and that a decision to curtail, idle or shut down more operations could result in further "substantial" charges.

The figures also included a $208-million charge for liabilities associated with LTV's rejection in August of its reserve mining partnership agreement with Armco Inc. and its writeoff of investments in two other ore ventures, from which it does not expect to continue buying raw materials.

The 1985 loss included a $380-million charge for the indefinite shutdown of steelmaking operations at a plant in Aliquippa, Pennsylvania.

LTV said its steel business incurred a second-quarter pretax loss of $1.2 million before the special charges but after a $15-million credit from settlement of a railroad rate dispute. The company gave no breakdown for steel-sector earnings in the 1985 period. But it said it cut losses by reducing costs and increasing productivity.

Steel sales fell 20 percent from a year earlier, to $1.2 billion. The company blamed reduced shipments, lower selling prices and the loss of sales from three companies it divested.

Operating income from aerospace and defense operations fell to $5.1 million for the quarter from $40.6 million a year before, mostly because of a $35-million loss in the Hummer vehicle program.

For the first half ended June 30, LTV's net loss widened to $719.5 million from $628.7 million in the first six months of 1985. Sales fell 12 percent to $3.62 billion from $4.11 billion.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Beck Says He Will Leave Prudential Next Year

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Robert A. Beck, the longtime chairman and chief executive of Prudential Insurance Co. of America, said in a surprise announcement Tuesday that he would resign early next year. Mr. Beck, who will be 61 next month, will be succeeded on Feb. 5 by Robert C. Winters, 54, one of the two vice chairmen of Prudential, the largest insurance concern in the United States.

Mr. Beck told The New York Times on Tuesday that he had notified the board two years ago that he would leave before the mandatory retirement age of 65.

Mr. Beck's tenure was marked by growth and diversification that gave Prudential a major role in financial services. It acquired the Bache Group, the big New York brokerage firm now known as Prudential-Bache Securities, in 1981. It also acquired asset management companies in New York and abroad. In the past eight years assets have grown from less than $50 billion to about $160 billion.

David J. O'Leary of Fox-Pitt, Kelton Inc., a Hartford, Connecticut, securities firm, said he would give Mr. Beck "very high marks" for his ability "to take a large company and make it better in a large industry."

Mr. Beck, a native of New York City and a paratroop officer in World War II, graduated from Yale and the Boston University business school.

G.D. Searle & Co. has announced the appointment of Walter J. Hilsden, head of Searle's New Zealand office, as managing director for operations in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.

LaBarge Inc., a St. Louis, Missouri, electronics and outdoor-furniture company, has appointed Craig LaBarge president and also chief operating officer, a new position. Mr. LaBarge, 35, had been running the eletronics division. He succeeds his father, Pierre LaBarge, 61, who remains chairman and chief executive officer.

Times Mirror Co., the Los Angeles communications conglomerate, has named Peter C. Goldmark Jr., the former executive director of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, as a group vice president in charge of the company's five daily newspapers in the eastern United States. Mr. Goldmark, 45, succeeds David Laventhol, a senior vice president whose promotion to president of Times Mirror, effective Jan. 1, was announced in May.

The Washington Post Co. announced Tuesday that Christopher M. Little has moved up from vice president and director of administration of its Newsweek Inc. subsidiary to president. He replaces Mark M. Edmiston, Newsweek president since July 1981, who resigned "to pursue other interests." A company statement praised Mr. Edmiston for helping Newsweek, the national news magazine, cut costs "long before this was generally recognized as a necessity in a disinflationary environment." Jeffrey Russell, an industry analyst, said Mr. Little's biggest challenge would be "to restimulate advertising revenue growth."

Burlington Industries of North Carolina, the biggest U.S. manufacturer of textiles, has promoted its president, Frank S. Greenberg, 57, to chairman and chief executive officer, replacing William A. Klopman, 65, who is retiring.

COMPANY NOTES

BAT Industries PLC, the British tobacco products and retailing concern, said its first-half pretax profit rose 23 percent, to £539 million ($808 million) from £438 million in the 1985 period. Sales were almost flat at £1.16 billion against £1.14 billion.

BICC PLC, the British electrical engineering company, said its pretax profits rose 3 percent in the six months ended June 30, to £47 million ($70 million) from £45.5 million in the like 1985 period. Sales slipped 7 percent to £977 million from £1.05 billion.

BMW of North America Inc. said it will increase prices of BMWs in the United States by an average 5.3 percent, or $1,148.

Costain Group PLC, the British construction and development company, said its first-half pretax profit fell 20 percent, to £21.2 million ($31.8 million), from £26.6 million in the like 1985 period. Revenue fell 19 percent, to £375 million from £449 million. The company cited the uneven timing of property sales.

Dun & Bradstreet Corp. said it has agreed to sell its Technical Publishing Co. subsidiary for $250 million to Cahners Publishing Co., a Massachusetts-based subsidiary of Britain's Reed International. Technical Publishing properties include 20 trade and professional magazines and related services that serve the industrial, medical and technology markets. Dun's Business Month is not included in the sale.

Echo Bay Mines Ltd. of Canada said it has agreed to acquire Tenneco Inc.'s gold-mining properties. Tenneco is a diversified Houston company whose other interests include shipbuilding, farm and construction equipment, auto parts, oil, natural gas and chemicals.

Promet Bhd. of Malaysia has asked the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange to suspend trading in its shares because of heavy speculation over the outcome of talks with its creditor banks, stock exchange officials said.

Thailand Tantalum Industry Corp. said is considering plans for a new plant to replace its Phuket facility, which was seriously damaged during riots in June. Company officials estimated damages at between $19 million and $23 million.

Yamaha Motor Co. of Japan said it will build its first North American manufacturing plant in Newnan, Georgia, 35 miles (56.5 kilometers) southwest of Atlanta. The company said the plant would begin by producing Sun Classic closed-community transportation vehicles, Yamaha golf carts and a soon-to-be-introduced line of water vehicles. The plant is expected to be completed by 1988.

BT Profit Rose 11.5% In Quarter

Reuters

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said Wednesday that pretax profit rose 11.5 percent in its first fiscal quarter, boosted by higher rental income and growth in installations of new telephone exchange and private circuit lines.

Pretax profit rose to £502 million (about $743 million) in the quarter ended June 30, from £450 million in last year's first quarter. Revenue rose 12 percent, to £2.25 billion from £2.01 billion.

The company, the former government-owned telephone monopoly that was sold to the public in November 1984, said the figures were in line with expectations.

Capital spending in the first quarter was £478 million, £116 million of which was on digital exchanges.

BT said that the £18-million acquisition of Dialcom Inc. was completed in the quarter, while that of International Aeradio was completed after the end of the period.

Rental income rose 14 percent, to £748 million, aided by strong growth in new exchange lines and private circuit installations and higher service prices.

Business telephone-exchange lines have risen by 6 percent in the last 12 months and residential lines by 3 percent, BT said, adding that demand has been high in London in advance of the October deregulation of financial markets.

Telephone-call income rose 8 percent from the 1985 first quarter. In volume terms, inland call volume was 6 percent higher and international call volume, 10 percent higher.

Total operating costs, excluding new subsidiaries, rose by 9 percent while overall costs rose 13 percent.

Staff costs rose by £59 million to £773 million, including £24 million related to new subsidiaries.

Depreciation charges rose £64 million to £315 million, reflecting growth in the company's asset base and technical developments.

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BUSINESS IN EUROPE

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SWEDEN, SHERATON STOCKHOLM HOTEL & TOWERS
SWITZERLAND, ATLANTIS SHERATON HOTEL (ZURICH)
TURKEY, ISTANBUL SHERATON HOTEL & TOWERS
WEST GERMANY, ESSEN SHERATON HOTEL
FRANKFURT SHERATON HOTEL
MÜNCHEN SHERATON HOTEL & TOWERS

NEW OPENINGS
BULGARIA, SHERATON SOFIA HOTEL BALKAN (AUTUMN 1986)
CYPRUS, LIMASSOL SHERATON RESORT & MARINA (EARLY 1987)
PORTUGAL, PORTO SHERATON HOTEL, OPORTO (NOW OPEN)
SWEDEN, SHERATON GÖTEBORG HOTEL & TOWERS (NOW OPEN)

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

(Continued on next page)

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 12

Blessing s	Clabir pf	CrownCrf	Equityord
Ever.In A	Ketchum	KogerCo	MinPL pfB
MonPw pfC	PLtg 450pf.	Presidio	SCE 11pf
Teleconcpt			

NEW LOWS 17

Audiotron	Celec Corp	Commtron	Dyneer
Grantind	HersheyOil	Knollintl	LandmrkSav
LillyEli un	LarimarTel n	McDowEnt	ObrienEgy
Ormand Ind	RMS Electr	SumitEn cv p	Weathfrd pf
ZimmerCorp			

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

China to Cut 2d-Half Oil Exports

United Press International

BEIJING — China will cut oil exports by 14 million barrels in the second half of this year in a bid to help stabilize world prices, the official Xinhua News Agency said Wednesday.

Zheng Duxun, president of the China National Chemicals Imports and Exports Corp., announced the cut in support of efforts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to stabilize oil prices on the world market, Xinhua said.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed in European Trading

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar closed mixed in European trading Wednesday after recovering from an early selloff.

Dealers said it had fallen in early trading as expectations of interest rate cuts in West Germany and Japan faded.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.0635 Deutsche marks, up from 2.0605 at Tuesday's close, and at 154.55 yen, down from 155.66.

The British pound lost ground against the dollar, closing at $1.4815, compared with $1.4840 Tuesday.

Dealers said the early decline in the dollar began after the Bank of Japan governor, Satoshi Sumita, said he saw no need to ease Japanese credit.

Later, West Germany's Bundesbank said it did not plan a news conference after its policy council meeting Thursday, which the market often interprets as an indication that there will be no change in interest rates.

An announcement that growth in West Germany's money supply accelerated to 7.1 percent in August further suggested that official rate reductions soon were unlikely.

In the afternoon the dollar recovered, helped by domestic demand in the United States and some profit-taking. But movements of funds out of Deutsche marks into nondollar currencies dominated much European trading.

Long-standing mark holdings were switched into yen, and transfers from marks into Swiss francs and sterling were also noted.

The switch to Swiss francs came after an announcement that from Oct. 1 taxation on interbank deposits will be ended.

The Australian dollar weakened after Moody's Investors Service announced that it had downgraded government debt to AA-1 from AAA.

It ended in London at 60.78 U.S. cents, compared with about 61.35. Dealers at Australian banks said that some downgrading had been expected and that selling came from non-Australian banks.

In other European trading Wednesday, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.0611 Deutsche marks, down from 2.0647, and in Paris at 6.7395 French francs, down from 6.7475.

It closed in Zurich at 1.6728 Swiss francs, up slightly from 1.6713.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	2.0635	2.0605
Pound sterling	1.4815	1.4840
Japanese yen	154.55	155.66
Swiss franc	1.6735	1.6753
French franc	6.7435	6.7300

Source: Reuters

Siemens, Exxon Discuss Nuclear-Fuel Venture

Reuters

ERLANGEN, West Germany — Siemens AG, West Germany's second-biggest company, and Exxon Corp. may cooperate to supply nuclear fuel elements to the nuclear industry.

A Siemens subsidiary, Kraftwerk Union AG, said Wednesday that it was discussing acquiring a share in Exxon Nuclear.

THE EUROMARKETS

Australian Bonds Fall on Rating Cut; Other Issues Stable

By David Ress
Reuters

LONDON — Australia's Eurobonds fell Wednesday on news that Moody's Investors Service lowered its rating on some $6 billion of the country's outstanding debt to AA-1 from AAA.

Other Eurobonds closed little changed, dealers said.

While many had expected such an Australian debt downgrading, prices of some Australian issues fell as much as a point and the widely traded 11-percent bond due 1995 declined ½ point, to about 118.

Dealers said the decline would have been much larger if the downgrading was wholly unexpected. One said: "The market hasn't considered Australia a triple-A for a year now."

Australian-dollar-denominated Eurobonds fell about ¼ point, as dealers said the full impact of the Moody's action on these issues would depend on how the domestic bond and foreign-exchange markets react.

Other Eurobonds were little changed in nervous trading, with many investors and professionals on the sidelines, awaiting clearer indications on prospects for U.S. interest-rate cuts. Uncertainty about the outlook for the U.S. dollar continues to depress investor interest in fixed-rate dollar-denominated bonds, dealers said.

Dollar straights generally closed narrowly mixed.

Sweden's $250-million issue Wednesday of 7-percent bonds due 1991 saw moderate demand. Some dealers said this issue, and Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique's $113 million in 7¼-percent, five-year bonds, also launched Wednesday, appeared fairly tightly priced, but both closed inside their total fees.

Several other recent dollar straights, however, remained outside their total fees; for example, Jujo Paper Co.'s $80 million in 8¼-percent, seven-year bonds fell to a discount of 2.

Dollar-denominated floating-rate notes were little changed, with the United Kingdom's record $4-billion issue steady at 99.73.

Sterling floating-rate notes, however, remained under pressure from a heavy recent supply of new issues. Nationwide Building Society's launch Wednesday of a £300-million, 10-year issue paying eight basis points above the London interbank-offered rate added to the pressure.

CHINA: *Why Special Economic Zones Fell So Far Short of Their Promise*

(Continued from Page 1)

being offered incentives similar to those that previously were available in the special economic zones.

The shift in Beijing's priorities comes amid a reassertion of the central government's control over the economy and a new emphasis on the need to build China's foreign reserves. It also coincides with growing disenchantment among many foreign investors with the performance of their mainland ventures.

Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, first signaled Beijing's weakening support for the zones last year when he termed Shenzhen "an experiment that remains to be proved." In August, he chose the northeastern city of Tianjin to deliver a major speech in support of the open-door policy.

"This zone is already famous," Mr. Deng said, referring to an industrial district of Tianjin. "Investors can put their hearts at ease that the investment environment has been improved."

Many analysts believe that by encouraging foreign investment in such cities as Tianjin, which is one of China's largest industrial centers, the government has further reduced the zones' chances of reversing their fortunes.

"I don't see Shenzhen or the other zones as capable of developing themselves into successful industrial areas," said Paul Au, the Royal Bank of Canada's representative in Beijing. "And now they have to compete with places that are much better endowed."

When Shenzhen was declared China's first special economic zone, it was a market town of about 30,000 residents with virtually no industry. Today it is a city of half a million, crisscrossed by broad new roads lined with factories, residential blocks and construction sites.

By any measure, Shenzhen's growth has been remarkable. Output has grown from the equivalent of $16 million in 1979 to a projected $810 million this year. To date, about $1.6 billion has been invested in such capital projects as roads, electricity and communications links.

From the beginning, however, Shenzhen has been hurt by its proximity to Hong Kong. In the early 1980s, the zone allowed dozens of Hong Kong property developers to begin speculating across the border.

With the collapse of the property market in 1982, Shenzhen became an entrepot for unregulated trade between inland provinces and Hong Kong merchants. These activities were instrumental in financing Shenzhen's growth.

But the zone now has a large surplus of hotels, offices and industrial sites. The traffic in consumer goods spawned a black market in hard currencies and led to charges of corruption against many local officials.

"We've made serious miscalculations as to what we should concentrate on," said a Shenzhen municipal administrator.

Industry has not developed beyond lowtechnology assembly operations in any of the zones. Power supplies and other basic services remain inadequate, and investors still face erratic regulations, poorly trained labor forces and high costs.

Another source of difficulty is the unwillingness, or inability, of Chinese enterprises to contribute to joint ventures beyond the provision of land in many cases. Machinery, capital and materials are often the responsibility of the foreign investors.

Shenzen's last significant foreign investment came in 1984, when Sanyo of Japan and a Chinese enterprise built a $10-million plant to assemble tape recorders and televisions.

Since a conference of senior Chinese officials was held here earlier this year, Beijing has begun to reassert its control over Shenzhen and the other zones through a series of new guidelines and restrictions.

But many local officials say that Beijing's new policies — "a cold wind from the north," as one official called them — will make it difficult for the zones to develop their industries.

Several weeks ago, officials in Shenzhen announced a three-year plan to develop the zone into a duty-free port modeled after Hong Kong. While local officials applaud the proposal, it appears to be a tacit admission that Shenzhen is unlikely to compete effectively with the areas that Beijing now favors.

"It is simply too backward to build competitive industries here," a central government official said. "Shenzhen will remain important, but not in the way we intended."

Next: Zhuhai, monument to miscalculation.

DISCOVER: *Fighting to Save It*

(Continued from first finance page)

of $40 million in total losses at Discover.

This year the magazine is expecting ad pages to increase slightly to 438, from 417 last year. The increase comes at a time when advertising throughout the magazine industry is down 1.5 percent.

"They're holding onto business while everyone else is losing it," said Leo Scullin, a vice president and magazine specialist at Young & Rubicam, the ad agency.

FUNDS: *Investing in Bankruptcies*

(Continued from first finance page)

Beacon Fund, which has assets of $65 million. This fund, according to Mr. Heine, is expected to be reopened to new investors in October.

Mutual Shares and Mutual Qualified Income hold large positions in arbitrage situations, such as Sperry Corp. In these investments, it aims for an annualized return of 18 percent.

Elsewhere, the funds have profited from investments in British stocks in the past two years, thanks in large measure to a currency play against the value of the dollar. The funds also hold a substantial stake in banks and financial institutions. Their diversified portfolios, too, include a large investment in CBS Inc.

Like many other investors, the fund managers overlooked the profit potential several years ago in Chrysler Corp. But, as Mr. Price once noted, "We don't lose sleep over the ones we missed."

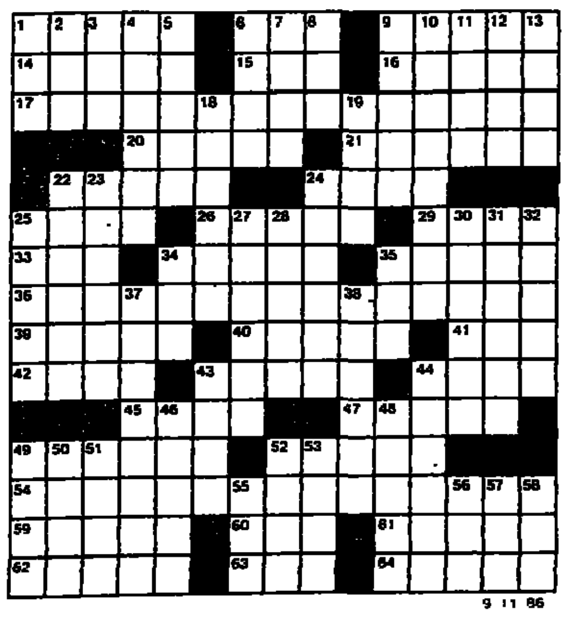
Mr. Heine has been active on the investment scene since the late 1930s. He was asked what the most common mistake that investors made was. "The temptation to take profits and the unwillingness to take losses," he replied.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.



9 11 86

ACROSS

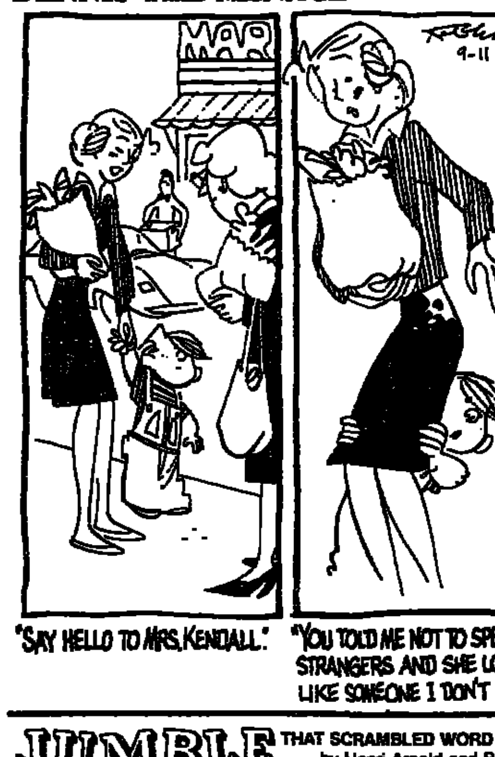
1 Tolkien's —— Baggins
6 March 17 dance
9 —— Flow, basin off Scotland
14 Lend —— (listen)
15 All-purpose trk.
16 Leftovers after a deal
17 Be formal
20 Yeasty substance
21 Large N.Y. lake
22 Dampish
24 April 1 dupe
25 Sprightly
26 Corn of the ——
29 Author O'Flaherty
33 Chapter in history
34 Filthy stuff?
35 Roman poet
36 Does nothing while trouble brews
39 These may have dimples
40 Athletic
41 Sociable insect
42 A mentor of Luke Skywalker
43 Swans' cousins
44 Ids' counterparts
45 Maghe and Miner
47 Emulated Willie Pep
49 "Mood ——," Ellington hit
52 Glide along
54 Shirk
59 Actress Burstyn
60 Weather word
61 Related on Mom's side
62 Pathetic
63 Negligent
64 Their end is to vend

DOWN

1 La-—— (yonder): Fr.
2 Bk. bonus
3 Pastureland
4 Reno "slot"
5 Church schedules
6 Famed associate of Freud
7 Restless yen
8 Command to oxen
9 Comics' Winnie Winkle, e.g.
10 Shade of red
11 Standard, in Sedan
12 Walden, for one
13 Author Seton
18 Dash faster
19 "—— Service," Marx Brothers movie
22 Kind of wool
23 Declaimed
24 Argosies
25 Annoying
27 Somme schools
28 A Palmer
30 Opposite of outage
31 Wynken, Blynken ——
32 Sail supports
34 —— Alamos
35 Fidel's amigo, once
37 Nantucket resident
38 Month before Adar
43 Incandesce
44 Renew a subscription
46 Extreme misery
48 Music-hall star
49 "—— a song go out . . ."
50 Where shoebills fly
51 Creme —— creme
52 Caesar's partner
53 Variety of agate
55 Nothing
56 Muffin topping
57 Suffix with Capri
58 Crenshaw of golf

© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SAY HELLO TO MRS. KENDALL." "YOU TOLD ME NOT TO SPEAK TO STRANGERS AND SHE LOOKS LIKE SOMEONE I DON'T KNOW."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

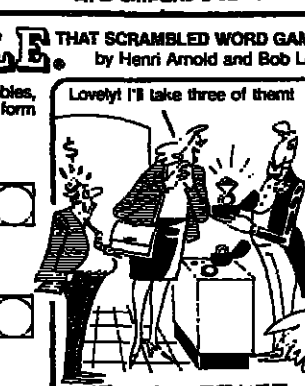
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INEEC

PRUCO

PEEXOS

SAHVNI



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: BANDY TEMPO DULCET CHEERY
Answer: What the "ham" was for the drama critic— HIS "MEAT"

WEATHER

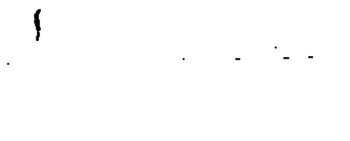
EUROPE	HIGH C	F	LOW C	F		ASIA	HIGH C	F	LOW C	F	
LATIN AMERICA						Denver	21	70	15	59	r
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na	Detroit	27	81	13	55	st
Caracas	26	79	19	66	r	Honolulu	32	90	25	77	cl
Lima	—	—	—	—	na	Houston	33	91	24	75	pc
Mexico City	26	79	13	55	pc	Los Angeles	27	81	16	61	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na	Miami	32	90	25	77	pc
						Minneapolis	17	63	14	57	r
NORTH AMERICA						Montreal	21	70	12	54	cl
						Nassau	33	91	25	77	fr
						New York	26	79	15	59	fr
Anchorage	12	54	5	41	pc	San Francisco	23	73	12	54	fr
Atlanta	28	54	20	68	pc	Seattle	19	66	12	54	pc
Boston	24	75	14	68	fr	Toronto	22	72	8	46	fr
Chicago	27	81	17	63	pc	Washington	27	81	19	66	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

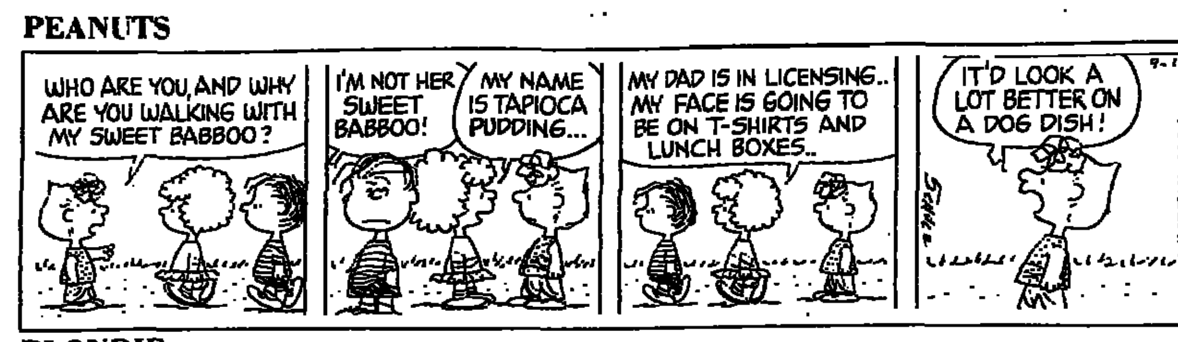
THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Not Available. FRANKFURT: Not Available. LONDON: Not Available. MADRID: Not Available. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 28—19 (82—66). PARIS: Not Available. ROME: Not Available. TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Not Available. BANGKOK: Rainy. Temp. 29—23 (84—73). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 32—27 (90—81). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33—24 (91—75). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 27—20 (81—68). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). TOKYO: Rainy. Temp. 28—21 (82—72).

(For technical reasons, weather reports from other areas were not available.)

The Daily Source for International Investors.



PEANUTS



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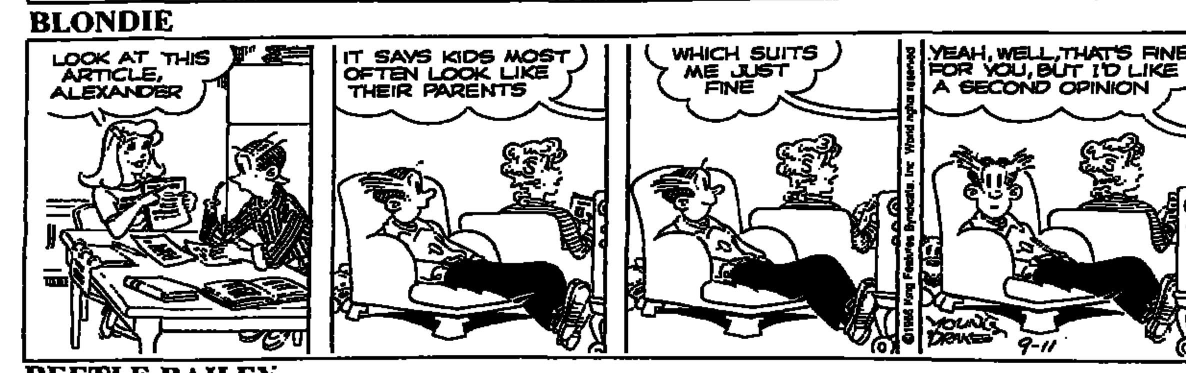
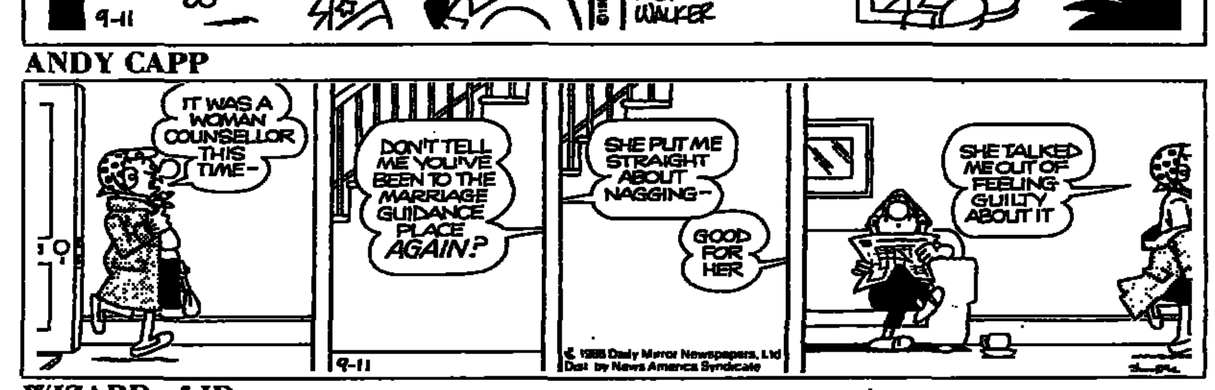


BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

CALCULATED KINDNESS: Refugees and America's Half-Open Door, 1945 to the Present

By Gil Loescher and John A. Scanlan. 331 pages. $19.95. The Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Ellen L. Lutz

DESPITE the hoopla surrounding the rededication of the Statue of Liberty and the accompanying rhetoric praising the United States as the land of freedom and promise for those who seek refuge at her shores, 1986 has already proven to be a bleak year. It took up to 18 months, a lawsuit and the intervention of three members of Congress to secure the release from detention of 32 Afghan refugees who fled persecution first in Afghanistan, then in Pakistan and India. In April, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service opened a remote detention center in Oakdale, Louisiana, designed to detain 1,000 or more undocumented aliens. People living as far away as New York, Miami and California have been transported to Oakdale even when they have families or attorneys in the states where they were arrested. Religious and lay activists in Arizona, dismayed by the government's practice of refusing asylum to Central American refugees and deporting those refugees back to countries where they face political persecution or death, were convicted of violating federal statutes that prohibit smuggling, transporting or providing aid and comfort to undocumented aliens. In Los Angeles, lawsuits are pending to prevent the immigration service from indefinitely detaining undocumented alien children and youths who come to the United States without their parents, even when grandparents, aunts, uncles and older siblings come forward to assume responsibility for them; and to prevent the servicefrom engaging in tactics that scare El Salvadoran refugees into "voluntarily" returning to El Salvador.

While these practices are of current concern to refugee advocates, they are not isolated occurrences. As Gil Loescher and John A. Scanlan make clear in their exhaustive study of U.S. refugee policy since 1945, the underlying political considerations that are the foundation for such practices have been an unrelenting part of American immigration and refugee policy for over 40 years. According to the authors, U.S. immigration policies are directly linked to anti-Communist foreign policy goals. Both Republican and Democratic administrations have been determined to prove that many citizens of Communist countries who are prevented from voting for freedom at the ballot box will vote with their feet.

Acknowledging that humanitarian concerns have also been a factor in U.S. immigration policy, the authors are critical of the failure of the government to be moved by humanitarian concerns when they conflict with political goals. They write, "When (humanitarian and political) motives are linked, concern over the fate of hundreds of thousands of people who are starving, or fearful of persecution on political grounds, or both, goes hand in hand with . . . the positive political gains to be made by presenting a negative image of Communist rule. When no linkage exists, however, humanitarian motives have been almost always overwhelmed by political calculation. Thus it is not accidental that over 90 percent of all the special admissions permitted between 1948 and the present have involved individuals fleeing Marxist regimes. Nor is it accidental that many of those we have turned away — Chileans, Salvadorans, Korean dissidents — have been labeled as 'left-wing' troublemakers."

The saddest tales are those of delay and of abandonment of refugee groups whose resettlement in the United States was no longer politically expedient or popular. For example, three chapters of the book are devoted to the refugee crisis in Southeast Asia that followed the Vietnam war and the Khmer Rouge victory in Cambodia. While the United States came quickly to the aid of Vietnamese allies who sought to escape from Vietnam at the end of the war, the country was slow in formulating a resettlement policy for the boat people who fled in later years. Similarly, although the State Department was aware of the atrocities being committed by the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, years passed before an organized resettlement effort for Cambodians was initiated. It was only after public opinion was aroused by accounts that pirates were raping and robbing the boat people, that countries of first asylum were turning their rickety boats back to sea, and that thousands had met their death through torture, physical abuse and starvation in Cambodia that the executive branch was prepared to act. Even then the motives in offering large scale resettlement were as much to alleviate the pressure that friendly countries of first asylum in Southeast Asia were enduring as they were to provide desperately needed humanitarian assistance.

Loescher and Scanlan's extensive research, which is evidenced by more than 100 pages of references, and their factual, jargon-free presentation have made possible the production of a major contribution to the literature on the history of U.S. immigration policy.

Ellen L. Lutz, an attorney who practices international human rights and refugee law in Los Angeles, wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	E	C	A	P		O	T	I	C		A	C	T	S
I	L	O	V	E		N	E	N	E		B	O	I	L
B	L	U	E	P	O	I	N	T	S		O	R	L	E
S	A	P		P	R	O	D		S	U	N	N	E	D
			V	E	R	N	E			N	E	E		
L	A	M	E	R			R	T	E	S		D	E	O
A	M	I	N		A	L	L	E	G	E		B	R	A
D	A	N	D	E	L	I	O	N	G	R	E	E	N	S
L	I	E		L	I	M	I	T	S		L	E	S	E
E	N	S		S	T	A	N			S	I	F	T	S
		T	O	I			S	P	I	C	E			
B	A	R	L	E	Y		T	E	N	O		A	L	B
A	L	O	E		I	C	E	D	C	O	F	F	E	E
J	U	N	O		P	A	A	R		P	R	A	W	N
A	M	E	S		E	L	K	O		S	A	R	D	I

9/11/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, Bob Hamman of Dallas showed why he has been collecting world and national titles for nearly 25 years. He brought home a difficult slam by rejecting the obvious finesse in the trump suit, on his way to winning the Grand National Teams in Toronto as part of a Texas foursome.

NORTH
♠ 10 9 4
♥ 6
♦ A Q J 8 7
♣ A 10 8 3

WEST (D)
♠ K Q J 8 6
♥ Q J 3
♦ 9 5 4
♣ 5 2

EAST
♠ 7 3
♥ 9 8 7 4 2
♦ K 10 6 3
♣ K 6

SOUTH
♠ A 5 2
♥ A K 10 5
♦ 2
♣ Q J 9 7 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♥	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 ♥
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	4 ♠
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Redbl.
Pass	5 ♥	Pass	6 ♣
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade king.

The opening spade lead was won with the ace, and the A-K of hearts were cashed for a spade discard. It now seemed likely that the diamond king was on his right, so Hamman led to the ace of diamonds and led the queen. East covered with the king, and South ruffed and followed with a heart ruff.

West was now known to have begun with three points in hearts and five or six in spades. He had not opened the bidding, so there was good reason to think that the club king was on the right. South therefore rejected the normal trump finesse. He cashed the club ace and the diamond jack, and continued with a diamond ruff.

When West could not overruff the location of the club king became a certainty. The position was this:

NORTH
♠ 10
♥ —
♦ 8
♣ 10 8

WEST
♠ Q J 8
♥ —
♦ —
♣ 5

EAST
♠ 3
♥ 9 8
♦ —
♣ K

SOUTH
♠ 5
♥ 10
♦ —
♣ Q J

The heart ten now administered the coup de grace. West had to ruff, and Hamman overruffed in dummy and threw his spade loser on the established diamond. He had threaded his way through the maze to make the slam.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 10

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	575.50	582.50
ACF Holding	344	347
Aegon	106.60	107
Akzo	162.30	163.30
Ahold	93	96.10
Amev	78.40	78.20
A'Dam Rubber	11.50	11.30
Amro Bank	104.30	106.30
BVG	120	130
Buehrmann T	221.70	222
Caland Hldg	19.20	17.20
Elsevier-NDU	226	226
Fokker	71	72
Gist Brocades	51.40	53.20
Heineken	176	175
Hoogovens	68.30	69.10
KLM	47.80	47.40
Naarden	90	90
Nat Neder	85	85
Nedlloyd	182.80	182.50
NMB	229	228
Oce Vander G	549	550
Pakhoed	64.30	65.40
Philips	55.10	55.30
Robeco	96.30	96.10
Rodamco	135.80	135.70
Rolinco	86.40	86.40
Rorento	50.10	50.20
Royal Dutch	209.70	212.20
Unilever	509	516
Van Ommeren	38	39.10
VMF Stork	30.80	30.30
VNU	345.50	344

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index: 296.90
Previous: 299.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2520	2540
Bekaert	11700	11650
Cockerill	151	148
Cobepa	4945	4950
EBES	4845	4830
GB-Inno-BM	8670	8700
GBL	3545	3535
Soc Generale	3215	3255
Gevaert	6140	6190
Hoboken	7850	7930
Intercom	3885	3890
Kredietbank	17950	18000
Petrofina	9480	9600
Sofina	11750	11750
Solvay	8100	8090
Traction Elec	6350	6400
UCB	8700	8700
Unerg	2970	2970
Vieille Montagne	6130	6200

Current Stock Index: 4026.00
Previous: 4034.33

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	317	313
Allianz Vers	2468	2465
Altana	411	408
BASF	255.40	252
Bayer	310.80	309.20
Bay. Hypo bank	619.50	622
Bay Vereinsbank	554	540
BBC	328.50	328
BHF-Bank	519	526
BMW	630	627.50
Commerzbank	330.50	328
Conti Gummi	320.70	322
Daimler-Benz	1307	1290
Degussa	486	489
Deutsche Babcock	208	207
Deutsche Bank	818	815.50
Dresdner Bank	435.80	437
Harpener	316	314.50
Henkel	436	440
Hochtief	1201	1285
Hoechst	278.50	277.50
Hoesch	157	155.10
Horten	224	218.50
Hussel	598	592
IWKA	303	303
Kali und Salz	317.50	317
Karstadt	426	435
Kaufhof	496.50	510
Kloeckner HD	208.80	208
Kloeckner Werke	80.60	80.20
Krupp Stahl	141.20	148.50
Linde	760	752
Lufthansa	195	190
MAN	233	230
Mannesmann	188	182
Muench Rueck	3100	3200
Nixdorf	691	682
PKI	1000	1010
Porsche	1185	1175
Preussag	214	215
PWA	254.50	249.50
RWE	220	213
Rheinmetall	402	410
Schering	620.50	625
SEL	437	425.20
Siemens	702	691
Thyssen	162.80	161.50
Veba	290	291
Volkswagenwerk	539	538
Wella	750	770

Commerzbank Index: 2070.40
Previous: 2064.60

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.80	17.70
Cathay Pacific	5.35	5.30
Cheung Kong	25.20	25
China Light	16.80	16.80
Green Island	8.50	8.50
Hang Seng Bank	33.25	33.75
Henderson	2.825	2.825
China Gas	16.50	16.40
HK Electric	9.75	9.70
HK Realty A	11.30	11.30
HK Hotels	34	34
HK Land	6.70	6.65
HK Shang Bank	7.05	7
HK Telephone	11.60	11.70
HK Yaumatei	3.35	3.35
HK Wharf	9	8.80
Hutch Whampoa	35	34.75
Hysan	0.76	0.75
Jardine	16.70	16.50
Jardine Sec	15.50	15.40
Kowloon Motor	9.35	9.15
Miramar Hotel	3.525	3.45
New World	7.20	7.20
SHK Props	15.90	15.80
Stelux	1.93	1.95
Swire Pacific A	14.10	14.10
Tai Cheung	2.35	2.30
Wing On Co	1.63	1.57
Winsor	8.30	8.30
World Int'l	2.85	2.775

Hang Seng Index: 1976.16
Previous: 1966.82

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1325	1300
Anglo American	6625	6700
Anglo Am Gold	33800	33800
Barlows	2085	2100
Blyvoor	2250	2350
Buffels	10400	10600
De Beers	3220	3125
Driefontein	7200	7200
Freegold	5850	4850
GFSA	5600	5575
Harmony	5000	4950
Hiveld Steel	690	690
Kloof	3550	3450
Nedbank	600	605
Rusplat	5325	5300
SA Brews	1450	1450
St Helena	5750	5750
Sasol	840	840
Welkom	3525	3500

Composite Stock Index: 1934.00
Previous: 1909.80

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	51¾	515
Allied-Lyons	345	345
Anglo Am Gold	576	576
Ass Brit Foods	318	320
Asda-MFI Gp	158	158
Barclays	512	509
Bass	765	773
B.A.T.	456	423
Beecham	408	410
Blue Circle	558	561
BOC Group	336	338
Boots	220	229
Bowater Indus	325	328
BP	663	670
Brit Telecom	196	202
Brit Aerospace	478	488
Britoil	125	131
BTR	318	320
Burmah	397	403
Cable Wireless	324	327
Cadbury Schw	178	181
Charter Cons	287	281
Commercial U	301	303
Cons Gold	549	539
Cookson Group	506	508
Courtaulds	284	283
Dalgety	300	303
De Beers	710	713
Driefontein	$16¾	$16½
Fisons	623	630
Free St Ged	$11¾	$11¾
GEC	174	180
Gen Accident	862	872
GKN	279	286
Glaxo	1010	13/64
Grand Met	410	406
GRE	842	852
Guinness	336	336
GUS	15¾	15¾
Hanson	198	197
Hawker	513	519
ICI	10¾	10 23/32
Jaguar	526	533
Land Securities	322	321
Legal General	263	273
Lloyds Bank	457	449
Lonrho	224	224
Lucas	536	558
Marks and Sp	213	215
Metal Box	180	185
Midland Bank	582	579
Nat West Bank	557	559
P and O	543	546
Pilkington	448	446
Plessey	180	182
Prudential	869	909
Racal Elect	182	186
Randfontein	$89	$88½
Rank	511	517
Reed Intl	275	270
Reuters	513	508
Royal Dutch £	61 13/32	62 5/32
Rover	36	37
RTZ	634	632
Saatchi	695	715
Sainsbury	420	422
Sears Holdings	121½	123
Shell	928	936
STC	148	148
Std Chartered	722	724
Storehouse	348	348
Sun Alliance	729	742
Tate and Lyle	623	610
Tesco	418	420
Thorn EMI	514	514
T.I. Group	461	469
Trafalgar Hse	289	294
THF	149	149
Ultramar	143	150
Unilever £	18 51/64	18 51/64
United Biscuits	248	247
Vickers	428	433
War Loan 3½ £	37½	36½
Woolworth	675	675

F.T.30 Index: 1317.90
Previous: 1331.10
F.T.S.E.100 Index: 1663.30
Previous: 1673.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	27100	27320
Cigahotels	4580	4580
CIR	14000	14400
Cred Ital	3450	3495
Eridania	4910	5000
Formitalia	13850	14210
Fiat	14460	14980
Generali	162000	164380
IFI	29510	29980
Italcementi	75600	76000
Italgas	3297	3313
Italmobiliari	135950	136900
Mediobanca	276050	278000
Montedison	3250	3335
NBA	4030	4130
Olivetti	18100	18300
Pirelli	5290	5335
RAS	58900	60300
Rinascente	1257	1276
SIP	3630	3699
SME	2345	2365
Snia	5470	5560
Standa	13200	13500
Stet	5075	5125

MIB Current Index: 1743
Previous: 1777

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	729	739
Alsthom Atl.	385	368
Av Dassault	1642	1415
Bancaire	1315	1286
BIC	653	651
Bongrain	2000	1970
Bouygues	1405	1370
BSN-GD	4770	4195
Carrefour	3675	3495
Chargeurs	1371	1360
Club Med	604	603
Darty	3777	3755
Dumez	1690	1615
Elf-Aquitaine	350	336
Europe 1	1055	1031
Gen Eaux	1377	1360
Hachette	2863	2831
Lafarge Cop	1434	1403
Legrand	4400	4425
Lesieur	1041	1033
l'Oreal	3710	3681
Martell	1450	1477
Matra	2580	2543
Merlin	3180	3100
Michelin	3250	3230
Moet Hennessy	2340	2295
Moulinex	75	74.60
Occidentale	1065	1068
Pernod Ric	1023	1020
Perrier	790	788
Peugeot	1167	1156
Printemps	603	619
Radiotechn	995	985
Redoute	2010	2030
Roussel Uclaf	1640	1650
Sanofi	766	752
Skis Rossignol	1230	1260
Telemecan	3080	3125
Thomson CSF	1605	1610
Total	473	458

CAC Index: 402.20
Previous: 408.40

Singapore

	Close	Prev
Cerebos	3.72	3.68
Cold Storage	2.82	2.88
DBS	7.95	7.95
Fraser Neave	8.05	8.15
Haw Par	3.04	3.10
Hume	2.16	2.18
Inchcape	2.35	2.35
Lum Chang	0.94	0.95
Malayan Banking	4.20	4.30
OCBC	8	8.10
OUB	3.04	3.06
OUE	2.69	2.72
Shangri-la	3.38	3.38
Sime Darby	1.50	1.52
S'pore Airlines	7.75	7.85
S'pore Land	5	5.25
S'pore Press	8.20	8.25
S Steamship	1.66	1.69
St Trading	3.32	3.36
UOB	4.14	4.18
United Overseas	1.43	1.45

Straits Times Ind Index: 828.76
Previous: 837.39

Stockholm

	Close	Prev
AGA	197	195
Alfa Laval	325	325
Asea	355	349
Astra	690	690
Atlas Copco	215	210
Beijer	164	163
Boliden	220	210
Electrolux	305	299
Ericsson	237	231
Esselte	145	N.Q.
Fermenta	114	115
Handelsbanken	462	455
Pharmacia	206	212
Saab-Scania	720	710
Sandvik	173	172
Skanska	179	178
SKF	337	335
SwedishMatch	406	405
Volvo	390	385

Affaersvaerlden Index: 788.10
Previous: 780.10

Sydney

	Close	Prev
ACI	3.62	3.60
ANZ	5.40	5.34
BHP	7.86	7.44
Boral	4.30	4.35
Bougainville	3.03	3
Coles Myer	4.58	4.55
Comalco	2.35	2.38
CRA	6.50	6.40
CSR	2.82	2.85
Dunlop	3.30	3.16
Elders Ixl	4.55	4.55
ICI Australia	2.52	2.53
Magellan	1.65	1.65
MIM	2	1.91
Nat Aust Bank	5.72	5.66
News Corp	25.40	25.50
N Broken Hill	2.28	2.23
Poseidon	3.40	3.40
Qld Coal Trust	1.62	1.63
Santos	4.15	4.20
Thomas Nation	3.12	3.06
Western Mining	3.88	3.75
Westpac Banking	4.92	4.95
Woodside	0.92	0.90

All Ordinaries Index: 1232.40
Previous: 1220.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	382	385
Asahi Chemical	876	873
Asahi Glass	1350	1260
Bank of Tokyo	896	897
Bridgestone	690	708
Canon	999	990
Casio	1320	1330
C.Itoh	927	900
Dai Nippon Print	1910	1880
Daiwa House	1650	1650
Daiwa Securities	2240	2290
Fanuc	6680	6580
Fuji Bank	1700	1700
Fuji Photo	2950	2910
Fujitsu	990	995
Hitachi	1010	1000
Hitachi Cable	1050	1000
Honda	1360	1330
Japan Air Lines	9350	9610
Kajima	1410	1330
Kansai Power	3490	3370
Kawasaki Steel	249	240
Kirin Brewery	1470	1440
Komatsu	501	480
Kubota	418	415
Kyocera	3880	3890
Matsu Elec Inds	1710	1710
Matsu Elec Works	1620	1620
Mitsubishi Bank	1658	1670
Mitsubishi Chem	730	741
Mitsubishi Elec	507	501
Mitsubishi Heavy	645	630
Mitsubishi Corp	1400	1230
Mitsui and Co	789	765
Mitsukoshi	1230	1180
Mitsumi	1250	1330
NEC	2010	1990
NGK Insulators	840	807
Nikko Sec	2940	2000
Nippon Kogaku	965	955
Nippon Oil	996	991
Nippon Steel	234	224
Nippon Yusen	559	544
Nissan	618	626
Nomura Sec	3500	3450
Olympus	1030	1070
Pioneer	2130	2100
Ricoh	845	839
Sharp	962	960
Shimazu	1090	1100
Shinetsu Chemical	1040	1030
Sony	3230	3200
Sumitomo Bank	2190	2160
Sumitomo Chem	411	408
Sumitomo Marine	1100	1090
Sumitomo Metal	185	182
Taisei Corp	939	877
Taisho Marine	1020	1010
Takeda Chem	2220	2230
TDK	3470	3500
Teijin	799	776
Tokio Marine	1820	1780
Tokyo Elec. Power	6670	6420
Toppan Printing	1530	1550
Toray Ind	700	682
Toshiba	750	720
Toyota	1890	1830
Yamaichi Sec	2060	2030

Nikkei 225: 18419.33
Previous: 18494.69
New Index: 1535.36
Previous: 1520.87

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7525	7500
Alusuisse	650	650
Autophon	7775	7775
Bank Leu	4000	3975
Brown Boveri	1670	1675
Ciba Geigy	3700	3650
Credit Suisse	3640	3610
Electrowatt	3460	3450
Interdiscount	5625	5600
Jacob Suchard	7990	8050
Jelmoli	3900	3925
Landis Gyr	1870	1860
Moevenpick	6550	6700
Nestle	8925	8850
Oerlikon-B	1690	1720
Roche Baby	11450	11425
Sandoz	1750	1750
Schindler	3250	2275
Sulzer	570	568
Surveillance	6850	6875
Swissair	1430	1440
SBC	565	568
Swiss Reinsurance	3065	3080
Swiss Volksbank	3470	3480
Union Bank	5030	5040
Winterthur	6950	7125
Zurich Ins	3510	3475

SBC Index: 654.80
Previous: 656.70

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Sept. 9*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2700	Abti Prce	$23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ½
700	Acklands	$20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
20813	Agnico E	$29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
3600	Agra Ind A	$15¼	15½	15½	
24848	Alt Energy	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	
7050	Alta Nat	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
15901	Algoma St	$13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
42910	A Barick	$18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
6472	Atco I f	$8⅞	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
67731	BCED	350	340	340	—10
2700	BP Canada	$34	33½	33½	— ½
35343	Bank BC	290	285	285	
109628	Bank N S	$15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
1000	Baton	$23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
8625	Bonanza R	178	170	175	
1800	Bralorne	155	155	155	
21500	Bramalea	$22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
600	Brenda M	$9	8½	9	
13215	BCFP	$14	13¾	14	+ ¼
20840	BC Res	127	125	125	
19225	BC Phone	$27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
3805	Brunswk	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
1550	Budd Can	$40	40	40	+ ½
46582	CAE	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
11400	CCL B f	$17¼	17	17	— ⅛
379080	Cad Frv	$32½	32	32	— ¼
48150	Campeau f	$29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
4678	C Nor West	$16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
6550	C Packrs	$16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
105	Can Trust	$47⅝	47½	47½	
503	C Tung	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
221352	CI Bk Com	$18½	18⅛	18¼	
222572	CTire A f	$15⅞	14¾	15⅝	+ ⅛
16400	C Util B	$19⅞	19	19⅛	— ⅛
1400	Cara	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
60	Celan 175 p	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
1200	Centrl Tr	$21	21	21	
1	CHUM	$62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
429487	Cineplex	$18⅝	18¼	18½	
5425	C Distb A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
62000	CDistb B f	$6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7200	CTL Bank	$11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
2050	Conwest A	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
9450	Coseka R	98	97	98	
1500	Conran A	$17⅜	17¼	17¼	
2034	Crownx	$28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ¼
4700	Czar Res	145	145	145	— 5
17406	Denison A p	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
6914	Denison B f	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
480	Develcon	325	325	325	+ 5
5107	Dickensn A f	$9⅛	9	9	
557	Dickensn B	$9½	9½	9½	
92714	Dofasco	$24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
9484	Donohue	$27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
650	Du Pont A	$34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
244000	Dylex A	$16⅞	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
1200	Elcthom X	$9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
430	Emco	$30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
18000	Equity Svr	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
1600	FCA Intl	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
500	C Falcon C	$17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
882165	Ficnbrdge	$19⅝	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
174092	Fed Ind A	$17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ¼
5680	F City Fin	$13⅜	13	13⅜	
9150	Gendis A	$18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
71200	Geac Comp	$5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
2770	Gibraltar	$9⅝	9½	9½	
30650	Goldcorp f	$8⅛	8	8	
400	Graft G	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
27200	GL Forest	$25	24½	25	+ ⅜
4400	Greyhnd	$27⅝	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
275	Hawker	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
2357	Hayes D	$14	13⅞	13⅞	
7950	Hees Intl	$34	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅝
2140	H Bay Co	$27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
55650	Imasco	$34⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅝
1975	Indal	$15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	
4600	Inland Gas	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
46007	I Corona o	$23½	23	23	— ½
71825	Intl Thom	$11⅜	11	11⅛	
29957	Inter Pipe	$41⅜	41½	41⅜	+ ⅛
900	Ipsco	$8⅞	8½	8½	
3790	Jannock	$25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
48300	Kelsey H	$23⅜	22	22	
1800	Kerr Add	$16⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅛
203879	Labatt	$24⅜	24¼	24⅛	— ⅛
1525	Lacana	$9⅝	9¼	9⅜	
2400	LOM Com	$25	24⅝	24⅝	
6560	Loblaw Co	$12	12	12	
1172	Lumonics	$13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
44311	Magna A f	$32⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
300	MDS H A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
2600	MICC	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
52731	Mclan H X	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
1465	Maritime f	$16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
13086	Molson A f	$26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
14000	Molson B	$26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
300	Murphy	$20	20	20	
9202	Nabisco L	$37⅞	37½	37½	— ⅜
63482	Noranda	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
6819	Norcen	$15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
427163	Nva AltA f	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
2600	Nowsco W	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
17394	NuWst sp A	26	25	25	
16224	Oakwood	245	240	240	+10
16300	Omnibus o	$6⅞	6½	6½	
99600	Oshawa A f	$20⅞	20	20½	— ⅜
17411	Pac W Airln	$19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
2238	Pamour	$12	12	12	
4900	PanCan P	$27½	27½	27½	
1266	Pembina	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
2125	Pine Point	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
147285	Placer	$30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
5100	Que Sturg o	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
23846	Rayrock f	$7¼	6⅞	6⅞	
5839	Redpath	$25½	24½	24½	— ½
812	ReedSt I Sp	$54	54	54	—2½
700	Rogers A	$21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
2000	Roman	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1900	Rothman	$39	39	39	+ ½
6900	Sceptre R	290	280	285	— 5
31700	Scotts f	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
15174	Sears Can	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
2050	SHL Systm	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
122200	Selkirk A f	$25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
119478	Shell Can	$25	24⅜	25	— ⅛
7400	Sherritt	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
100	Slater B f	$14	14	14	
41200	Southam	$23⅛	23	23⅛	
5872	Spar Aero f	$26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
17253	Stelco A	$21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
300	Sulpetro	50	50	50	— 5
450	Steep R	280	270	280	+ 5
1300	Teck Cor A	$24¼	24	24	— ⅛
24714	Teck B f	$25⅝	25¼	25⅜	
27701	Tex Can	$29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
190500	Thom N A	$29⅞	28⅞	29	
92486	Tor Dm Bk	$24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
4829	Torstar B f	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	
1515	Traders A f	$49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	
800	Trns Mt	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
600	Trinity Res	$3	3	3	
23059	TrnAlta UA	$28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
74499	TrCan PL	$18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
7224	Trimac	260	255	255	+ 5
30680	Trilon A	$32	31½	31½	— ⅜
400	Trizec A f	$32	32	32	
91850	Turbo	66	63	64	
1100	Unicorp A f	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2884	U Entprise	$11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
1150	U Keno	$7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
1080	Versil A f	160	160	160	+10
10008	Vestgron	80	75	75	
25910	Wardair	$19⅝	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
6700	Westmin	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4760	Weston	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
3482	Woodwd A	$6	5⅞	6	

Total sales 22,432,740 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,094.60	3,092.40

Montreal *Sept. 9*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
23340	Bank Mont	$32⅛	31⅞	32	
1173	BombrdrA	$27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
23000	BombrdrB	$27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
1600	CB Pak	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
49858	Cascades	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
1940	ConBath	$25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
2495	DomTxtA	$20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
10940	MntTrst	$13	12⅞	12⅞	
48896	NatBk Cda	$27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
27115	Noverco	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
40480	Power Corp	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
5806	Provigo	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
1800	RollandA	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
19982	Royal Bank	$32⅝	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
700	RoyTrstco	$34⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
170805	SteinbrgA	$30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ⅜

Total Sales 6,314,518 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,300.96	1,300.76

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هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Cycling Into the 1990s: Or, Peddling in Pursuit Of Tomorrow's Trend

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Admittedly, my track record reveals a certain slowness in spotting trends. I finally bought a wok last year, and then only because my fondue pot suffered heat fatigue. I never jogged until this summer, promptly tore the cartilage in my left knee and now face the choice of having arthroscopic surgery or weighing 230 pounds (104 kilograms).

So what it comes down to, is that I'm asking you to trust me on this one: Cycling will be the sport of the '90s. (It can't be the sport of the '80s because soccer is the sport of the '80s. Soccer is that game played throughout Europe, South America and parts of Montgomery County, Maryland.) I know cycling is going to be big because so many of the same people I saw jogging five years ago are cycling now. Their expressions are still pained, but now their shorts are longer.

I suspect walking will become the sport of the early 2000s. By then walking will be all that the runners and cyclists of today will be able to do — walk and play shuffleboard. But I digress.

We're here to talk about cycling, bigger than ever now that Greg LeMond has won the Tour de France. Isn't that a great sound, "Tour de France"? Let it roll around your tongue like the first shimmering spoonful of chocolate mousse.

Since LeMond is such an integral part of the sport of the '90s — as Pele was to soccer, Frank Shorter to running and Nanook of the North to biathlon — there are some things I'd like to know about him. How many times did he see "Breaking Away," and whom did he like best, Cyril or Moocher? Is LeMond his real name or did he change it from Lemon when he went to live and train in France? And that coveted yellow shirt they give the leader after each stage of the tour, is that the same shirt each evening? Do they at least wash it between stages?

There are two kinds of bicycle races: road races and track races. The track races are divided into sprints and pursuits. They all confuse me, and I never know who wins. I can't tell the difference between the overall leader and the stage leader. I can't tell the difference between the team leader and the individual leader.

I know cycling is going to be big because the same people I saw jogging five years ago are cycling now. Their expressions are still pained, but their shorts are longer.

All I know is that in road races you stand still and get one look as they go by, and in track races they go around and around like record albums. After a month or so they declare a winner, and my advice is to just listen to the national anthems and look for a flag you recognize.

Track races are held at a velodrome. Most people think that "velodrome" stems from the French word "velo," meaning bike. Some, however, think the word comes from "velour," which covered the seat on Ricardo Montalban's bike, or from the Shakespearean play, "Ovello," a little-known work about a Moorish bicycle designer and his trusted companion, Yago, who invented sangria.

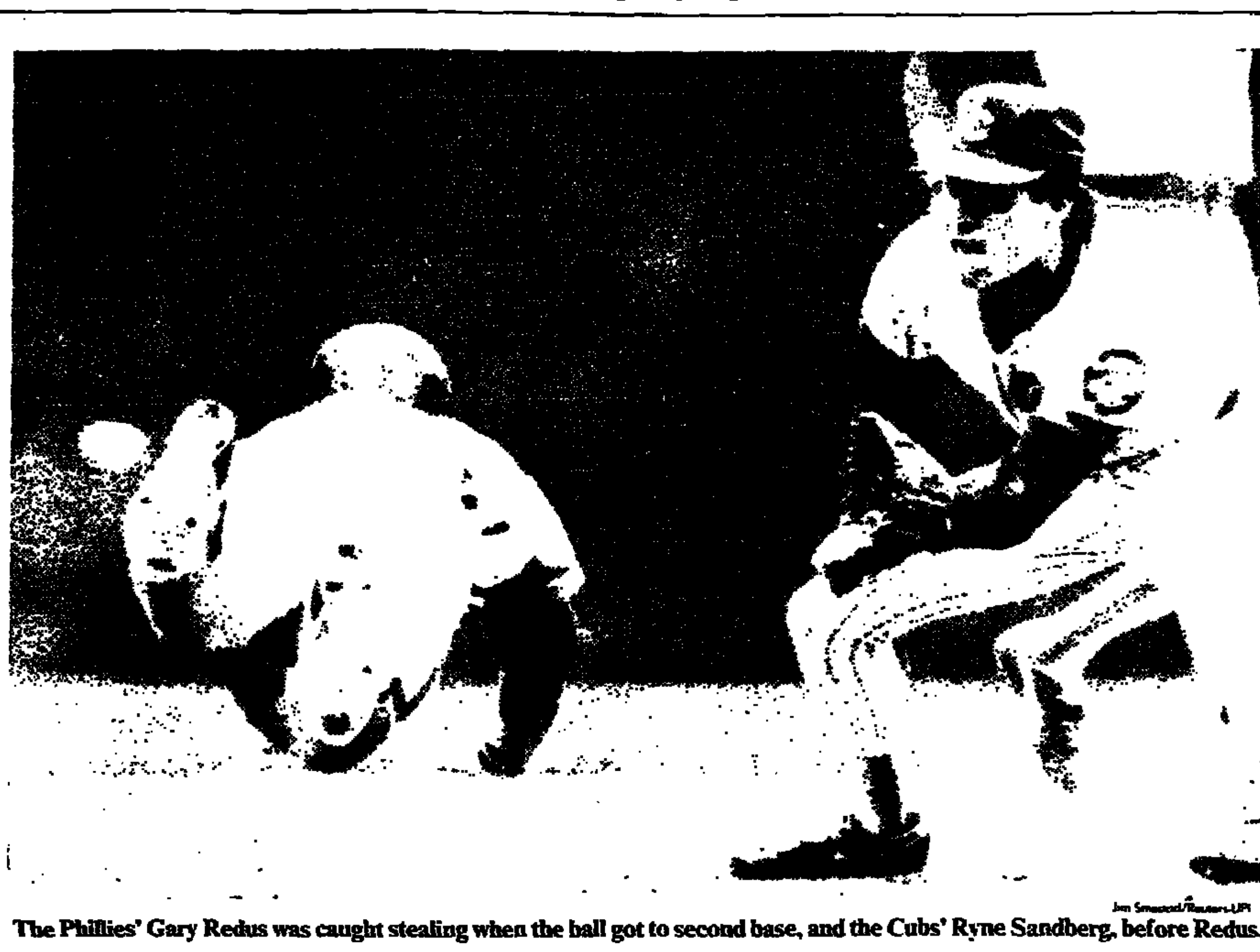
Personally, I miss the six-day bicycle races they used to hold in the old Madison Square Garden. If I remember correctly, there were two-man teams, and the riders switched off, but the rule was that the bike had to be continuously pedaled for either six days or eternity. The Garden was always sold out and nobody inside spoke English. Years later, they moved it outdoors and called it the North American Soccer League.

I should tell you cycling is not cheap. That red Schwinn you had as a kid, the one with streamers coming out of the handlebars and the wicker basket in front, the whole deal went for $40, $45. You can get that now in a 10-speed racer without streamers or basket for about $15,000.

Of course, you'll need some of those swell wet-suit shorts. You wear shorts so your pant legs don't get caught in the chain, silly. Other colors are available, but racers only wear black. Keep that in mind if you're the cycling equivalent of a ho-dad: the surfer who brings a board to the beach but doesn't go near the water. You'll also need one of those short-brimmed, puffy bike beanies, too. A word to the wise: get a painter's cap for 39 cents and shave the brim.

And shirts. Can't forget shirts. Bicycle racing shirts are interesting. They have no pockets in the front and three in the back. This is fine for people sitting behind you on the bicycle, but not so good for you unless you have reversible elbows.

But you're not done yet. There are shoes to wear, especially constructed so you can literally lock yourself into the pedals, something you may come to regret if you need to call a locksmith so you can use the bathroom.



Jim Smeaton/Reuters-UPI

The Phillies' Gary Redus was caught stealing when the ball got to second base, and the Cubs' Ryne Sandberg, before Redus.

VCRs Are Bringing Sports Home to Fans

By Martie Zad
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Years ago the devoted sports fan had to listen to accounts of classic athletic events on the radio, then wait for the movie-house newsreels to add grainy pictures to the sound. Later, television enabled some of these events to be seen live.

Now, with the video revolution, these classic moments can become personal keepsakes. From the slickly packaged and stylishly edited world of videos, these treasured moments in sports can be had in cassette form and put on shelves beside the TV set, lying in wait for the next time sports cronies gather.

The number of attractive sports tapes is mushrooming. And, more importantly, the quality of some is equal to, if not better than, a number of the movies on the shelves of neighborhood video shops.

No sports-video collection should lack the recently released "16 Days Of Glory," a look at the 1984 Olympic Games by Emmy award winning writer and director Bud Greenspan. It lives up to its superlative billing of being the single most inspiring sports film ever created. It is more about people than sports, and the viewer can't help but share in the joy, hope, fears and tears of victory and defeat. Greenspan captures the featured athletes as only he can.

ABC also has produced an Olympic highlight video from its telecasts of the games.

The biggest seller in the sports-video business has been "World Champions! The Story of the 1985 Chicago Bears." NFL Films tried a new marketing approach with a $19.95 price tag, $10 less than usual, and sold 120,000 in the first four months. Sales now are more than 125,000. "The Super Bowl Shuffle," which has the Bears' players singing and dancing, is not considered a sports video since it has no real sports footage, but it has topped the 250,000 mark in sales.

There can be humor, too. NFL Films started with "Football Follies" and, because of its success, followed with "The Son of Football Follies," "Best of the Football Follies" and now has "The NFL Follies Go Hollywood." There is "A Festival of Funnies," a compilation of six films, featuring "NFL SymFunny," humorously combining classical music and NFL action. Baseball offers "Super Duper All-Star Bloopers with Bob Uecker" and "Batty World of Baseball with Harry Carey." Wrestling has "Bloopers, Bleeps and Bodyslams."

"Boxing's Greatest Champions" has some great footage of knockouts, as does "Great Fights Of The '70s" and "Grudge Fights," which covers classic rematches.

Also available are scores of instructional tapes in most all sports that can be helpful for young athletes, and maybe older ones. There is, for instance, a set of 17 for track and field, covering all the events. And, if that is not enough there are several on training-room care and one on how to tape an ankle.

The often-honored Richard Darcey, former sports photographer for The Washington Post, recommends, for sheer breath-taking photography, a video on hang gliding called "Up," and one on surfing titled "Ride the Wave."

The list of available tapes is proliferating and the opportunities for making your own are ample. Today's crowded sports agenda is tomorrow's treasured keepsake.

A Video Viewer's Guide to Collecting Tapes

With most sports teams offering annual highlights, there are more than a thousand sports videos available, depending on taste, favorite sport or favorite teams. Here is a general idea of what's available for your collection, or for gifts. Write to some of the addresses below for complete lists or catalogues.

■ PRO FOOTBALL: NFL Films Video, 330 Fellowship Road, Mt. Laurel, New Jersey 08054 (Phone: 800-NFL-TAPE) has an extensive catalogue, complete with order form. Individual team highlights and all Super Bowl games are available. Plus, the "Super Bowl Chronicles," which in just seven hours wraps up all of the first 18 Super Bowls ($199.99).

■ BASEBALL: The Major League Baseball Film Library has been moved from New York City to the National Baseball Hall of Fame, Box 590F, Main Street, Cooperstown, New York 13326 (607-547-9988). World Series Highlights go back to 1943, All-Star Games back to 1962. Individual team highlights for the past four or five years are quite complete. Earlier years are somewhat sparse. Among the special features is one that wraps up "75 Years of World Series Memories" on a 30-minute cassette.

■ PRO BASKETBALL: Videos of the NBA playoffs and all-star games go back only a few years and are distributed by U.S.A. Sports Video, P.O. Box 4062, Woodland Hills, California, 91365. (800-423-7455).

■ PRO HOCKEY: The NHL has Stanley Cup highlights going back to 1965, but only available for groups to borrow. Due to the lack of a sponsor, the last two playoffs have not yet been completed. Write or call the NHL, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10110 (212-398-1100).

■ COLLEGES: U.S. college sports lag far behind in this field because of proprietary rights signed away to the television networks and stations. The Final Four basketball tournaments back to 1968 are available for $50 by writing to Jim Marchiony, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas, 66201. Highlights of the women's Final Four for the past three years also are available. The Atlantic Coast Conference and the Big East Conference, among others, are exploring ways to produce videos of upcoming basketball tournaments and are seeking help from the networks for compiling past classics.

■ GOLF: There are many golf instructional tapes in the marketplace. Two by Jack Nicklaus are most popular. NFL Films has five, hosted by one of the game's greatest teachers, Bob Toski, with Jim Flick and John Elliott doing most of the instructing.

Races in Baseball Slow to a Stroll as Leaders Pull Away

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Major league baseball's division races likely ended Tuesday night, in reality if not in fact.

In the National League's West, the Houston Astros again beat the second-place Cincinnati Reds, this time by 9-2, to take a 10-game lead.

In the American League West, the California Angels moved into an 8½-game lead by beating the Cleveland Indians, 8-1, as the second-place Texas Rangers were losing, 3-1, to the Seattle Mariners.

In the AL East, the Boston Red Sox took an eight-game lead as they beat the Baltimore Orioles, 7-5, and the second-place Toronto Blue Jays fell, 3-1, to the New York Yankees.

And, in the long-conceded NL East, the New York Mets retained a 21-game lead and had their "magic number" for clinching the title reduced to four, despite losing to the Montreal Expos, 9-7, when the second-place Philadelphia Phillies were beaten by the Chicago Cubs, 8-6.

Astros 9, Reds 2: In Houston, Mike Scott held Cincinnati to five hits for eight innings and Glenn Davis doubled in two runs during a four-run sixth that ended a scoreless tie.

Scott struck out seven to increase his major league to 260.

"We're still in second but I can't worry about catching Houston," said the Reds' manager, Pete Rose. "I'm worried about catching [last-place] San Diego the way we're playing."

Expos 9, Mets 7: In New York, Andre Dawson's two-run homer in the ninth gave Montreal its victory.

Cubs 8, Phillies 6: In Chicago, Leon Durham's two-run homer with one out in the 10th beat Philadelphia and gave the Cubs their third straight victory, tying the season high of April.

Cardinals 3, Pirates 1: In Pittsburgh, Clint Hurdle homered and scored on a wild pitch for St. Louis. Todd Worrell pitched the last two innings for his 32d save.

Dodgers 9, Braves 5: In Los Angeles, Bill Madlock hit a two-run homer and Alex Trevino and Enos Cabell each hit two-run singles against Atlanta.

Giants 7, Padres 0: In San Francisco, Candy Maldonado and Bob Brenly each homered and drove in three runs against San Diego.

Red Sox 7, Orioles 5: In the American League, in Baltimore, Marty Barrett doubled in two runs during a three-run seventh and Dwight Evans homered twice to help Boston extend its winning streak to 10.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Yankees 3, Blue Jays 1: In Toronto, Ron Guidry scattered five hits over seven innings and Mike Easler singled in Don Mattingly to end a 1-1 tie in the eighth as New York handed the Blue Jays their fourth loss in their last six games.

Guidry had not won in his previous five starts. Dave Righetti got a club-record 36th save.

Angels 8, Indians 1: In Cleveland, Kirk McCaskill pitched a six-hitter, striking out seven, for his 10th complete game as California won its third straight and 12th of its last 14.

The Angels scored twice in the first, without getting a hit, on two walks, a stolen base, two ground outs, a passed ball, a hit batsman and an error.

Mariners 3, Rangers 1: In Arlington, Texas, Jim Presley hit a two-run homer in the first for Seattle and Edwin Nunez, starting after 120 straight relief appearances, made it stand up with the help of Mike Trujillo, who got his first save this year.

Brewers 3, Tigers 1: In Detroit, Paul Molitor doubled in the go-ahead run in the eighth as Milwaukee's Ted Higuera won his 18th.

White Sox 4, A's 1: In Chicago, Ron Hassey hit his third triple since 1980 and scored twice against Oakland, spoiling the return of the A's manager, Tony La Russa, who was fired by the White Sox in June.

Royals 11, Twins 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Kevin Seitzer drove in three runs and Jamie Quirk homered to help send Minnesota to its fifth straight loss. *(AP, UPI)*

■ Orioles: New Boss in '87

The Orioles' owner, Edward Bennett Williams, confirmed at Tuesday night's game that Earl Weaver will not manage the team in 1987, The Associated Press reported.

"We accepted his decision then, and we accept it now. We told him we were not going to try and persuade him to come back," Williams said.

He said that Weaver would manage for the rest of the season, and that a new manager would be named shortly after it ends. Until then, he said, there would be no further comment on the matter.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Nebraska Players Penalized in Tickets

NEW YORK (NYT) — The 60 University of Nebraska football players that the NCAA had ordered suspended last week for at least one game had their eligibility restored Tuesday by an appeals subcommittee.

Nebraska was ordered to revoke one complimentary ticket for the entire season for each ticket a player gave out, improperly, last season to someone other than a family member or fellow student.

The subcommittee said it had found that Nebraska and Tennessee — which had suspended 10 of its players for one game — were not isolated cases. All Division I schools have been asked to review ticket practices, with offending players facing the same penalty decided on Tuesday.

Bias Prosecutor Loses Primary Race

UPPER MARLBORO, Maryland (AP) — The prosecutor in the investigation of basketball star Len Bias's death lost his race for renomination Tuesday after 24 years as Prince George's County state's attorney.

Arthur A. Marshall Jr., lost in the Democratic primary to Alex Williams, 38, a Howard University law professor, who got 30,891 votes to Marshall's 28,845 in unofficial returns.

Williams had criticized Marshall's high profile in the continuing grand jury investigation into the events surrounding the death of Bias, a former all-America at the University of Maryland who collapsed of cocaine intoxication June 17. The grand jury was to resume hearing testimony Wednesday.

For the Record

Warrants for the arrest of 26 Liverpool fans, charged with involuntary manslaughter at the European Cup final in Brussels last year when 39 people died, were signed Tuesday by a London court. Extradition proceedings were to begin Monday. *(AFP)*

The National Football League fined 51 players of the Chicago Bears and the St. Louis Cardinals from $400 to $2,300 each, for a total of $29,300, for fighting during at preseason game Aug. 23. *(AP)*

BLANCPAIN 1735

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SCOREBOARD

Football

NFL Team and Individual Leaders

(Through Sept. 8)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

TEAM OFFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
San Diego	500	224	276
Raiders	431	116	315
Jets	390	103	287
Houston	375	157	218
Seattle	374	202	172
New England	373	122	251
Buffalo	368	79	289
Cleveland	349	69	280
Miami	339	45	294
Kansas City	325	180	145
Denver	290	55	235
Indianapolis	284	91	193
Cincinnati	283	60	223
Pittsburgh	146	85	61

TEAM DEFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
Seattle	146	85	61
Houston	224	77	147
Kansas City	283	60	223
New England	284	91	193
Raiders	290	55	225
Cincinnati	325	180	145
San Diego	339	45	294
Cleveland	367	193	174
Jets	368	79	289
Indianapolis	373	122	251
Pittsburgh	374	202	172
Buffalo	390	103	287
Denver	431	116	315
Miami	500	224	276

INDIVIDUAL

Quarterbacks

	ATT	COM	YDS	TD	INT
O'Brien, Jets	25	18	318	3	0
Wilson, Raiders	33	20	346	3	0
Fouts, S.D.	36	23	293	3	0
Kelly, Buff.	33	20	292	3	0
Marino, Mia.	36	23	290	3	0
Moon, Hou.	21	14	218	2	1
Eason, N.E.	29	18	252	1	0
Elway, Den.	35	21	239	2	0
Esiason, Cin.	41	22	263	2	1
Kosar, Clev.	40	22	289	1	1

Rushers

	ATT	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Warner, Sea.	21	114	5.4	31	0
Allen, Raiders	24	102	4.3	16	1
Rozier, Hou.	23	83	3.6	15	0
McNeil, Jets	21	72	3.4	12	0
C.James, N.E.	20	70	3.5	12	1
Heard, K.C.	10	62	6.2	40	0
James, S.D.	10	61	6.1	15	0
Morris, Sea.	3	61	20.3	49	1
Anderson, S.D.	12	59	4.9	11	0
Moriarty, Hou.	25	59	2.4	9	1
Spencer, S.D.	10	59	5.9	17	1

Receivers

	NO	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Anderson, S.D.	8	69	8.6	18	1
Morgan, N.E.	7	116	16.6	43	1
Christensen, Raiders	7	84	12.0	16	1
Largent, Sea.	7	65	9.3	18	1
Toon, Jets	6	119	19.8	46	1
Allen, Raiders	6	102	17.0	25	1
Hill, Hou.	6	97	16.2	44	1
Byner, Clev.	6	94	15.7	40	0
Chandler, S.D.	6	78	13.0	24	1
Collinsworth, Cin.	6	75	12.5	28	2
Hardy, Mia.	6	44	7.3	11	0
McCallum, Raiders	4	25	6.3	13	0
Brooks, Ind.	2	8	4.0	5	0
J.Smith, K.C.	2	5	2.5	3	0
Starring, N.E.	4	8	2.0	8	0
Broughton, Buff.	3	1	0.3	1	0

Punters

	NO	YARDS	LONG	AVG
Gossett, Clev.	3	146	52	48.7
Newsome, Pitt.	8	382	57	47.8
Stark, Ind.	6	281	59	46.8
Roby, Mia.	4	175	48	43.8
Weil, Den.	6	254	52	42.3

Punt Returners

	NO	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Edmonds, Sea.	4	101	25.3	44	0
Willhite, Den.	2	21	10.5	15	0
Martin, Cin.	2	17	8.5	14	0
Sohn, Jets	2	16	8.0	12	0
Woods, Pitt.	3	19	6.3	11	0

Kickoff Returners

	NO	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Riddick, Buff.	3	121	40.3	49	0
Adams, Raiders	4	118	29.5	51	0
Long, Den.	3	80	26.7	35	0
Carson, K.C.	2	51	25.5	29	0
McNeil, Clev.	4	97	24.3	26	0
Bentley, Ind.	2	45	22.5	24	0
Hampton, Mia.	2	44	22.0	22	0
McCallum, Raiders	4	83	20.8	25	0
Elder, Pitt.	6	112	18.8	26	0
McGee, Cin.	3	55	18.3	23	0

Scoring (Touchdowns)

	TD	Rush	Rec	Ret	Pts
Allen, Raiders	2	1	1	0	12
Clayton, Mia.	2	0	2	0	12
Collinsworth, Cin.	2	0	2	0	12
Long, Den.	2	1	1	0	12
Mack, Clev.	2	2	0	0	12
McGee, S.D.	2	2	0	0	12
N.Moore, Mia.	2	0	2	0	12

Scoring (Kicking)

	PAT	FG	Lg	Pts
Franklin, N.E.	3-3	4-4	49	15
Benirschke, S.D.	5-6	3-3	36	14
Bahr, Raiders	4-4	2-2	43	10
Karlis, Den.	5-5	1-1	51	8
Bahr, Clev.	4-4	1-1	22	7
Zendejas, Hou.	4-4	1-1	20	7

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

TEAM OFFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
San Francisco	453	108	345
Atlanta	442	245	197
Washington	433	159	274
Giants	384	116	268
Dallas	378	113	265
Chicago	367	193	174
Detroit	303	224	79
Tampa Bay	282	91	191
Minnesota	275	62	213
Rams	269	199	70
Philadelphia	267	66	201
St. Louis	247	70	177
Green Bay	224	77	147
New Orleans	176	75	101

TEAM DEFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
Atlanta	176	75	101
Rams	247	70	177
Washington	267	66	201
St. Louis	269	199	70
Detroit	275	62	213
San Francisco	282	91	191
Minnesota	303	224	79
Chicago	349	69	280
Green Bay	375	157	218
Giants	378	113	265
Dallas	384	116	268
Philadelphia	433	159	274
New Orleans	442	245	197
Tampa Bay	453	108	345

INDIVIDUAL

Quarterbacks

	ATT	COM	YDS	TD	INT
Archer, Atl.	16	13	207	2	1
D.White, Dall.	39	23	279	2	0
Montana, S.F.	46	32	356	1	1
McMahon, Chi.	20	10	135	1	0
Simms, Giants	45	22	300	3	1
Schroeder, Wash.	38	19	289	2	1
Jaworski, Phil.	40	23	227	2	1
Kramer, Minn.	38	21	223	1	1
Lomax, St.L.	34	19	222	0	1
Wright, G.B.	23	10	155	0	1

Rushers

	ATT	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Dickerson, Rams	38	193	5.1	25	2
Jones, Det.	36	174	4.8	39	1
Payton, Chi	22	113	5.1	19	1
Austin, Atl.	27	104	3.9	15	1
Rogers, Wash.	20	104	5.2	42	1
Morris, Giants	20	87	4.4	34	1
Wilder, T.B.	18	81	4.5	21	0
Riggs, Atl.	15	69	4.6	9	1
Walker, Dall.	10	64	6.4	13	2
D.Nelson, Minn.	11	58	5.3	13	0

Receivers

	NO	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Craig, S.F.	9	76	8.4	19	0
B.Johnson, Giants	8	115	14.4	44	2
C.Brown, Atl.	7	119	17.0	34	1
Clark, S.F.	7	100	14.3	19	0
Clark, Wash.	7	100	14.3	41	0
Bavaro, Giants	7	88	12.6	38	0
Francis, S.F.	6	91	15.2	23	0
Suhey, Chi.	6	85	14.2	58	0
D.Nelson, Minn.	6	74	12.3	34	0
Walker, Dall.	6	32	5.3	23	0

Punters

	NO	YARDS	LONG	AVG
Teltschik, Phil.	7	329	54	47.0
Landeta, Giants	7	320	54	45.7
Black, Det.	5	224	57	44.8
Coleman, Minn.	6	268	49	44.7
Hansen, N.O.	7	311	51	44.4

Punt Returners

	NO	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Green, Wash.	3	52	17.3	23	0
Sikahema, St.L.	3	46	15.3	31	0
Dixon, Atl.	3	33	11.0	16	0
Lavette, Dall.	5	45	9.0	28	0
Bess, Minn.	2	13	6.5	8	0
Sutton, Rams	3	18	6.0	9	0
Mandley, Det.	5	27	5.4	11	0
Harris, T.B.	3	16	5.3	8	0
Allen, Atl.	2	10	5.0	9	0
Tullis, N.O.	2	10	5.0	7	0

Kickoff Returners

	NO	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Mitchell, St.L.	2	82	41.0	53	0
Rhymes, Minn.	4	113	28.3	34	0
Gray, N.O.	4	105	26.3	41	0
Collins, Giants	2	50	25.0	26	0
Ferrell, St.L.	2	42	21.0	27	0
Griffin, Wash.	2	41	20.5	22	0
Wonsley, T.B.	3	59	19.7	22	0
Bland, Det.	2	36	18.0	22	0
Stanley, G.B.	3	54	18.0	30	0
Lavette, Dall.	4	69	17.3	18	0

Scoring (Touchdowns)

	TD	Rush	Rec	Ret	Pts
Bryant, Wash.	2	1	1	0	12
Craig, S.F.	2	2	0	0	12
Dickerson, Rams	2	2	0	0	12
B.Johnson, Giants	2	0	2	0	12
Payton, Chi.	2	1	1	0	12
Walker, Dall.	2	2	0	0	12

Scoring (Kicking)

	PAT	FG	Lg	Pts
Butler, Chi.	5-5	2-4	47	11
Moseley, Wash.	5-5	1-1	19	8
Luckhurst, Atl.	4-4	1-1	32	7
Murray, Det.	1-1	2-2	44	7
Septien, Dall.	4-4	1-1	35	7
Wersching, S.F	4-4	1-1	30	7

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee 000 100 020—3 5 0
Detroit 000 000 100—1 2 5
Higuera, Johnson (8), Plesac (9) and Moore; Tanana, King (8), Hernandez (8) and Heath. W—Higuera, 18-9. L—Tanana, 10-7. Sv—Plesac (12).

New York 000 100 011—3 10 0
Toronto 000 001 000—1 5 1
Guidry, Righetti (8) and Skinner, Espino (8); Stieb, Eichorn, (7), Henke (8) and Martinez, Whitt (9). W—Guidry, 7-10. L—Eichorn, 12-5. Sv—Righetti (36).

California 220 000 301—8 11 0
Cleveland 000 001 000—1 6 2
McCaskill and Boone; Candiotti, Noles (7), Butcher (8) and Bando. W—McCaskill, 16-7. L—Candiotti, 13-11.

Oakland 000 000 001—1 9 0
Chicago 010 110 10x—4 10 1
Stewart, Krueger (7) and Willard, Tettleton (8); Cowley, Searge (8), Thigpen (9) and Karkovice. W—Cowley, 9-9. L—Stewart, 9-2. Sv—Thigpen (6). HR—Oakland, McGwire (3).

Boston 010 010 311—7 11 2
Baltimore 030 100 010—5 10 1
Nipper, Stanley (8), Sambito (9) and Gedman; Habyan, Bordi (7), Havens (9), Snell (9) and Stefero, Dempsey (9). W—Nipper, 9-9. L—Bordi, 5-3. Sv—Sambito (12). HRs—Boston, Baylor (28), Evans 2 (22). Baltimore, Rayford (4).

Seattle 200 000 010—3 6 0
Texas 000 000 100—1 4 0
Nunez, Trujillo (6) and S.Bradley; Guzman, Mohorcic (8), Williams (8), Harris (8) and Porter. W—Nunez, 1-1. L—Guzman, 9-4. Sv—Trujillo (1). HRs—Seattle, Presley (25). Texas, Parrish (24).

Minnesota 010 000 200—3 8 1
Kansas City 001 221 05x—11 14 1
Smithson, Portugal (5), Frazier (8) and Salas; Gubicza, Farr (8) and Sundberg. W—Gubicza, 9-6. L—Smithson, 10-13. Sv—Farr (8). HRs—Minnesota, Brunansky (22). Kansas City, Quirk (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 000 000 200—2 5 0
Houston 000 004 23x—9 15 0
Browning, Robinson (6), Murphy (7), Landrum (8), Franco (8) and Diaz; Scott, Keough (9) and Ashby. W—Scott, 16-9. L—Browning, 12-12. HR—Cincinnati, E.Davis (23).

Philadelphia 100 500 000 0—6 12 0
Chicago 010 400 100 2—8 12 1
K.Gross, Hume (5), Schatzeder (8), Tekulve (9), Bedrosian (10) and Reynolds. Russell (10); Moyer, R.Davis (5), Gumpert (5), Sanderson (8), Smith (9) and J.Davis. W—Smith, 9-9. L—Bedrosian, 8-5. HRs—Philadelphia, Aguayo (3), Schmidt (32). Chicago, Moreland 2 (11), Palmeiro (1), Durham (18).

St.Louis 001 101 000—3 9
Pittsburgh 000 100 000—1 10 2
Horton, Soff (6), Worrell (8) and LaValliere; Reuschel, Smiley (8), McWilliams (9) and Pena. W—Horton, 3-3. L—Reuschel, 8-14. Sv—Worrell (32). HR—St.Louis, Hurdle (3).

Montreal 100 300 023—9 19 2
New York 030 300 010—7 10 0
B.Smith, McGaffigan (4), McClure (6), Burke (8), Reardon (9) and Bilardello. Tejada (6), Hunt (8); Aguilera, McDowell (8), Orosco (8) and Carter. W—Burke, 9-7. L—Orosco, 6-6. Sv—Reardon (31). HRs—Montreal, Galarraga (9), Bilardello (3), Dawson (18). New York, Strawberry (21).

Atlanta 121 100 000—5 10 0
Los Angeles 022 000 05x—9 9 1
Smith, McMurtry (1), Speck (3), Olwine (7) and Virgil; Honeycutt, Pena (6) and Trevino. W—Honeycutt, 11-9. L—Smith, 7-15. Sv—Pena (1). HRs—Atlanta, Samuel (6). Los Angeles, Madlock (9).

San Diego 000 000 000—0 7 2
San Francisco 302 000 20x—7 8 1
Hoyt, Stoddard (5), LaPoint (7) and Kennedy; LaCoss and Melvin. W—LaCoss, 10-11. L—Hoyt, 7-10. HRs—San Francisco, Maldonado (14), Brenly (11).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	84	54	.609	—
Toronto	76	62	.551	8
New York	73	65	.529	11
Detroit	71	68	.511	13½
Cleveland	69	70	.496	15½
Baltimore	67	71	.486	17
Milwaukee	66	71	.482	17½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	79	58	.577	—
Texas	71	67	.514	8½
Kansas City	65	74	.468	15
Oakland	65	74	.468	15
Seattle	62	77	.446	18
Chicago	61	76	.445	18
Minnesota	58	80	.420	21½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	92	46	.667	—
Philadelphia	71	67	.514	21
St. Louis	69	69	.500	23
Montreal	68	68	.500	23
Chicago	58	80	.420	34
Pittsburgh	56	81	.409	35½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	80	58	.580	—
Cincinnati	70	68	.507	10
San Francisco	70	69	.504	10½
Los Angeles	66	72	.478	14
Atlanta	64	73	.467	15½
San Diego	63	76	.453	17½

Golf

PGA Leaders

Statistical leaders on the PGA Tour through Sept. 7:

EARNINGS

	Rds	Money
1. Greg Norman	72	$653,296
2. Bob Tway	94	$630,116
3. Andy Bean	76	$467,872
4. Dan Pohl	62	$440,563
5. Hal Sutton	87	$425,918
6. Payne Stewart	80	$394,098
7. Bernhard Langer	64	$372,891
8. Calvin Peete	73	$367,774
9. John Mahaffey	69	$358,600
10. Fuzzy Zoeller	67	$358,115

SCORING

1, Scott Hoch, 70.18. 2, Greg Norman, 70.22. 3 (tie), Tom Watson and Bernhard Langer, 70.28. 5, Calvin Peete, 70.41. 6, Bob Tway, 70.55. 7, Andy Bean, 70.67. 8, Payne Stewart, 70.69. 9, Dan Pohl, 70.71. 10, Doug Tewell, 70.77.

AVERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE

1, Davis Love III, 284.8. 2, Greg Twiggs, 284.3. 3, John McComish, 280.5. 4, Fred Couples, 278.4. 5, Greg Norman, 277.5. 6, Bill Glasson, 277.3. 7, Steve Jones, 277.2. 8, Joey Sindelar, 276.8. 9, Mac O'Grady, 276.7. 10, 2 tied with 275.7.

DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY

1, Mike Reid, .816. 2, Calvin Peete, .805. 3, Lee Trevino, .769. 4, Peter Jacobsen, .753. 5, David Edwards, .749. 6, Doug Tewell, .747. 7, Bruce Lietzke, .746. 8, Larry Mize, .745. 9, Jack Renner, .741. 10, 2 tied with .740.

GREENS IN REGULATION

1, John Mahaffey, .706. 2, Calvin Peete, .705. 3, Tom Watson, .702. 4, Dan Pohl, .701. 5, Johnny Miller, .697. 6, Tom Purtzer, .692. 7, Andy Bean, .691. 8, Tony Sills, .689. 9, Scott Hoch, .686. 10, Mark O'Meara, .684.

PUTTS PER GREEN

1, Greg Norman, 1.736. 2, Jim Colbert, 1.748. 3, Ray Floyd, 1.756. 4, Bob Tway, 1.757. 5, Bernhard Langer, 1.759. 6 (tie), Lanny Wadkins and Rick Fehr, 1.760. 8, Calvin Peete, 1.761. 9, Hal Sutton, 1.762. 10, Craig Stadler, 1.763.

PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES

1, Greg Norman, .248. 2, Andy Bean, .221. 3, Tom Watson, .217. 4, Hal Sutton, .211. 5 (tie), Bob Tway, Payne Stewart and Fuzzy Zoeller, .210. 8 (tie), Craig Stadler and Donnie Hammond, .209. 10, 2 tied with .208.

EAGLES

1 (tie), Greg Norman, Joey Sindelar and Mike Hulbert, 12. 4 (tie), Robert Wrenn and Mark McCumber, 11. 6 (tie), Clarence Rose, John Adams and Jim Gallagher, Jr., 10. 9, 6 tied with 9.

BIRDIES

1, Bob Tway, 348. 2, Joey Sindelar, 346. 3, Hal Sutton, 328. 4, Bobby Wadkins, 316. 5, Greg Norman, 310. 6, Tom Purtzer, 307. 7, Tony Sills, 303. 8, Mike Hulbert, 301. 9, Payne Stewart, 299. 10, Mark Wiebe, 296.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

DETROIT—Signed a two-year working agreement with Toledo, International League. Named Leon Roberts manager of Toledo.

National League

SAN FRANCISCO—Announced the resignation of Craig Bierach, minor-league administrator. Named Carlos Alfonso, minor-league administrator, and Dave Nahabedian, assistant minor-league administrator. Recalled Mark Grant, pitcher, and Mike Woodard, infielder, from Phoenix, Pacific Coast League. Purchased Brad Gulden and Phil Ouellette, catchers; Rick Lancellotti, outfielder, and Randy Bockus, pitcher, from Phoenix. Added Chuck Hensley, Bill Laskey and Jack McKnight, pitchers; Jessie Reid, outfielder, and Charlie Hayes and Angel Escobar, infielders, to the 40-man roster.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CHICAGO—Signed Gene Banks, forward, to a multiyear contract.

PORTLAND—Named Jon Spoelstra general manager and appointed Bucky Buckwalter vice president for basketball operations.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CLEVELAND—Signed Ray Ellis, safety. Placed Al Gross, safety, on injured reserve.

DENVER—Placed Vance Johnson, wide receiver, on injured reserve. Signed Tony Boddie, running back.

INDIANAPOLIS—Placed Tommy Sims, safety, on injured reserve. Re-signed Tate Randle, safety.

MIAMI—Released Chris Ward, offensive tackle. Signed Tom Toth, offensive lineman.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Chuck Sanders, running back. Waived Emil Boures, offensive lineman.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT—Signed Joe Murphy, center, to a four-year contract.

HARTFORD—Signed Kevin Dineen and Stewart Gavin, right wings; Doug Jarvis, center; Paul Lawless and Dave Tippett, left wings, and Scott Kleinendorst, defenseman, to a multiyear contracts.

LOS ANGELES—Signed Jim Carson, center, to a multiyear contract.

COLLEGE

ALLEGHENY—Named Bradley Ellis assistant basketball coach.

C.W. POST—Named Mark Verdi assistant football coach.

GEORGIA TECH—Announced that Daryl Wise, wide receiver, and Ivery Lee, nose guard, have been declared academically ineligible for the 1986 football season.

MINNESOTA—Declared Rickey Foggie, quarterback, and Don Pollard, linebacker, ineligible for an indefinite period.

ART BUCHWALD

Faith, Hope and Bucks

WASHINGTON — Much has been written lately about college graduates who are more interested in making a million dollars than in serving their fellow human beings.

"There is a good reason for this," young Ernst Beltwood said. "If we don't make the million, one of our classmates will."

Buchwald

The senior Beltwoods recently gave a party for Ernst, who received his MBA diploma from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

When I congratulated him, I said, "I have one word to say to you, Ernst: plastics."

"Plastics have taken a downturn," he replied. "The only way I can make it in plastics is to become an investment banker and merge plastics with soybeans and get mine on top from a leveraged buyout."

"Then your only goal in life is to make a bundle?"

"Not necessarily. I would like to improve society. I'm still looking at the Peace Corps."

"That sounds good. What country do you want to go to when you join?"

□

"I don't want to join the Peace Corps — I want to be a paid consultant. A fellow I went to school with has just signed a $100,000 contract to advise the corps on what languages people speak in various countries around the globe."

"What happens if you don't get a consultant's job with the Peace Corps?"

"I still want to do some community service. But it has to pay extremely well or they can forget it."

"Ernst, I detect in you a sense of wanting to climb the ladder of success very fast without paying any dues."

He was taken aback. "Ralph Lauren doesn't sell his Polo suits for food stamps."

"Why do you need to wear Polo garments so early in your career?"

"Because a company is not going to hire me at $95,000 a year if I don't dress like someone who can afford it. Would you begrudge me a few designer suits as I rise to the top?"

□

"No, I wouldn't. But if everyone who graduated from college was only interested in making money, this country would be in sorry shape. I should have thought your professors would have taught you that."

"Why should they? Our professors are making even more money than we are."

"How can they be?"

"They are all moonlighting as consultants for large American companies at enormous fees. And they're always looking for new business. One computer firm's recruiter showed up at my school to find a graduate for a big job in his company, and the professor, who had been asked to recommend a student, took the position himself. He told me that in a flat economy it's every man for himself."

"No matter where we start, the subject always keeps coming back to money."

"I notice that too," Ernst said. "My fiancée, Sarah, says that's all I ever talk about. She claims that for as long as we've gone out, she has never mentioned money once."

"What does she talk about?"

□

"The house we're going to buy, how she's going to furnish it, whether we should have a live-in maid or one that will leave after dinner, what model Jaguar we should get, what shape the pool is going to be, and what kind of caterers would best serve our needs for entertaining."

"She sounds as if she's got her feet on the ground."

"Young people today are no different than young people in the past. We want the same things that you dreamed about. The only difference is that we want it all, and we want it by Tuesday."

World's Tallest Buddha Set

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — A contract has been signed for construction of what is expected to be the world's tallest outdoor bronze Buddha, a statue 26.4 meters (86 feet) high, or 34 meters including the base. It will sit atop a hill facing Po Lin Monastery on Lantau, Hong Kong's largest offshore island.

Campaigning for the Right to Die

By Denis Herbstein

LONDON — Derek Humphry has good cause for believing that euthanasia is "the greatest moral issue of our time," ignoring the rival claims of the nuclear bomb, apartheid, the desecration of our planet and, abortion. Ten years ago he swore a death pact with his wife and, when she reached the ultimate stages of cancer, provided her a lethal cocktail. Not even his best friends knew.

He later married an American graduate student, who persuaded him to tell the story. When their book, "Jean's Way," appeared, the English police investigated but declined to prosecute. His wife's death was the first link in the chain that ended Humphry's 35 years in British journalism and now finds him an influential proponent of active voluntary euthanasia in the United States.

"I had no intention of launching a movement, but 'Jean's Way' unearthed a beehive of wretched people. They asked me for advice, to address meetings, just to listen to them speaking about death for the first time in their lives. Some wanted the recipe of a lethal dose for themselves or a close relative."

Settling in California, Humphry and his second wife, Ann Wickett, set up the Hemlock Society, which has grown to 13,000 members in chapters across the country. And they found a public opinion ripe for persuasion. In the United States, as in Britain, suicide had not been a crime since the 1960s. Passive euthanasia, where doctors refrain from high-tech devices to keep the terminally ill alive, has become more acceptable. In most of the country people can now execute a "living will" directing doctors that in the event of a terminal illness they should not be kept going on life support machines.

"But the next step is the right to die when life becomes physically unsupportable, the pain is great, and there is no prospect of recovery," said Humphry, once the London Sunday Times race relations correspondent. "The right to die in those circumstances is the ultimate civil liberty."

The immovably bed-bound Richard Dreyfuss begging for an end to it all in the film "Whose Life Is It Anyway?"; Karen Ann Quinlan, 10 years in a coma in her hospital bed; the recent case in Florida of 76-year-old Roswell Gilbert, sentenced to 25 years without parole for the mercy killing of his wife suffering from degenerative senility, all have helped to focus on the issue.

Derek Humphry, founder of the Hemlock Society.

Hemlock soon published what is euphemistically described as a book of "self-deliverance for the dying," called "Let me die before I wake." There were accounts of how people had committed suicide, but its novelty was to offer specific details of the "recipes" used.

"It is one of the great unread books," Humphry said. "People squirrel it away, and when they realize that they or a loved one are dying, they get it out." The book was too difficult to publish in England, where the law — and publishers — considered it an incitement to suicide.

The need for a more robust approach to euthanasia has become urgent because of the advances of modern medicine, Humphry argues. "In the old days, people were swept away by communicable diseases — cholera, TB, polio. Or the elderly succumbed to the old man's friend, pneumonia. But now they go slowly. Two and a half million people alone are dying of Alzheimer's disease [once called premature senility]."

Many are terrified not so much of the disease, but of the pain, distress to the family, and the cost. In their latest book, "The Right to Die — Understanding Euthanasia," (published by The Bodley Head in London and by Harper & Row in New York), Humphry and Wickett cite the case of the mercy killing of a brain-damaged and paralyzed motocycle crash victim, whose care was costing his family $18,000 a month.

The American Medical Association disclosed recently that upwards of 10,000 people are in a permanent coma. To deal with this, the association has suggested that, at the request of the family and with the concurrence of the physician, the terminal patient could be taken off food and drink and starved to death.

The Catholic hierarchy finds that decision offensive. Suicide is the most mortal of sins; to aid in its commission is just as sinful, the Church holds. But in 1980 the Catholic Church did issue formal guidelines allowing doctors and the desperately ill to renounce artificial life support. The Vatican, while reaffirming its traditional teachings against mercy killing, said, "When inevitable death is imminent in spite of the means used, it is permitted in conscience to take the decision to refuse forms of treatment that would only secure a precarious and burdensome prolongation of life, so long as the normal care is not interrupted."

For others, the Nazi "mercy killings" give euthanasia a bad name. "But the point about Hitler's Germany was that these murders were not debated nor were they sanctioned by public announced laws," Humphry said.

Last month Humphry and a group of Los Angeles lawyers and businessmen launched "Americans Against Human Suffering," with the immediate goal of legalizing "active euthanasia." It advocates allowing physicians in the United States to be legally able to assist actively in ending a life.

"We have a draft bill which has been rigorously and meticulously drawn up," Humphry said. "You would have a legal right to ask a doctor to help you to die. And you can make a sworn declaration that, if the time comes when your illness is so advanced that you cannot make the request, then a proxy chosen by you can make the request to the doctor. The declaration, which expires after seven years, becomes part of the patent's medical records."

For the layman, the most controversial aspect of the proposal is how the doctor would "do it." All Humphry will say is that in Holland, the only country in the world where active euthanasia is legal, doctors use an intravenous injection of barbiturate and curare.

This is the state of the debate in America, thanks increasingly to the Hemlock Society. Humphry admits that the membership, like other more conventional euthanasia societies, consists largely of middle-aged, middle-class women who have experienced the dying of an aged parent. "They are horrified by what they have seen and are determined to control the way they go out."

But he wants to democratize dying, to "make it open to all regardless of income and stature. By giving the elderly the right to die a planned death we are pushing society into new ethical frontiers."

Denis Herbstein is a London-based journalist.

PEOPLE

Rohmer's 'Rayon Vert' Wins Top Venice Prize

The French film "Le Rayon Vert" ("Summer"), by Eric Rohmer, was awarded the Golden Lion prize Wednesday at the Venice Film Festival by a 14-person jury headed by the French writer **Alain Robbe-Grillet**. Two entries tied for a special prize for second place: "Storia d'Amore" (Love Story) by the Italian **Francesco Maselli** and "Chushaja, Helaja i Rjatoj" (The Wild Pigeon) by **Sergei Solovier** of the Soviet Union. Named best actor was **Carlo delle Piane**, for **Pupi Avati**'s "Regalo di Natale" (Christmas Present), and the best actress award went to **Valeria Golino** for "Storia d'Amore."

□

The writers **V.S. Naipaul** and **Andrew Lytle** will receive 1986 Ingersoll Prizes for works that "affirm the moral principles of Western civilization," the Ingersoll Foundation has announced in Rockford, Illinois. Naipaul will receive the T.S. Eliot Award for Creative Writing, and Lytle will be awarded the Richard M. Weaver Award for Scholarly Letters. Each carries a prize of $15,000. . . . The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to award a congressional gold medal to the composer **Aaron Copland** for his "uniquely American" contributions to music.

□

Sean Penn has been challenged to a boxing match by a Hollywood photographer who says someone has to stop the actor from attacking people who try to photograph him and his wife, **Madonna**. **Mick Paladin** addressed an ad to Penn in the entertainment trade paper Daily Variety, reading: "I'll put down my camera and put up $50,000, and if you'll do the same, I challenge you to a $100,000 winner-take-all, fully-sanctioned boxing match." A spokeswoman for Penn said he had not seen the ad.

□

Pat Nixon has put Watergate and serious health problems behind her and is "in the happiest and sunniest years of her life," McCall's magazine reports. "All the pressures and anxieties are behind her," **Helen McCain Smith**, former press secretary to the wife of **Richard M. Nixon**, told the magazine, and **Clement Conger**, former White House curator, said Mrs. Nixon did more than any other first lady to beautify the White House.

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